PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No 54,876.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Nov.	SALSETTE	6060	CHINA	7612
20th "	MALWA	10883		
27th "	SALSETTE	6060	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	SALSETTE	6060	MOLDAVIA	9520
18th "	EGYPT	7912		
25th "	SALSETTE	6060	MONGOLIA	1899
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898		
8th "	SALSETTE	6060	MARMORA	9665
15th "	ARABIA	7962		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6060	MOREA	10810
29th "	DELHI	8000		
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6060	MOOLTEN	9521
12th "	INDIA	7911		
19th "	MANTUA	11000		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6060	CHINA	7612
6th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6060	MALWA	11000
27th "	ARCADIA	7000		
28th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	ARABIA	7962		
16th "	SALSETTE	6060	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6060	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6060	MOREA	11606
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 p.m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 742 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528 " Rs. 627	Rs. 792 " Rs. 940

These rates include the Suez

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1910.
(1 City of Athens	5594		Nov. 10
A. Trafford Hall	5321	Nov. 22	Dec. 5
(1 City of York	7705	" 22	" 6
(1 City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 1	" 16
(1 City of Madras	4684	" 18	" 29
		1910	1910
(1 City of Manchester	5554	Jan. 14	Jan. 29
(1 City of Athens	5594	Feb. 2	Feb. 16
A. Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2	"
(1 City of York	7704	Feb. 22	Mar. 19
S. Scottish Hall	4642	Mar. 2	"
B. City of Madrid	5494	" 16	Mar. 29
(1 City of Glasgow	6629	" 22	Apr. 15
B. City of Calcutta	7612	Apr. 1	" 28
B. City of Madras	4684	" 8	" 21
(1 City of Manchester	5551	" 19	May 7
S. Scottish Hall	4642	" 22	" 5
A. Trafford Hall	5321	May 24	"
(1 City of Karachi	5357	" 26	May 21
(1 City of Benares	6375	June 5	June 18

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi to	1st Class Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return	Single Return	Single Return
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To Suez	417 627	319 463	317 617
" Port Said	446 677	350 512	338 672
" Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	674 935	422 645	658 736
" Liverpool	695 990	462 705	717 782
" London overland via Genoa, per Marseilles route or Naples	653 *1135	480 *849	676 *1323

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Rail, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
(1 City of Athens	5609		23rd February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	9th March
(1 City of York	7705	22nd March	2nd April
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	
(1 City of Glasgow	6457	"	16th April
(2 City of Calcutta	7612	25th April	7th May
(1 City of Manchester	5551	"	19th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	"
(1 City of Karachi	5357	"	10th June
(1 City of Benares	6375	"	17th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
* (1 City of York	7705	22nd Aug. (1.0	14th Sept. 1910.
* C. City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
* (1 City of Calcutta	7612	22nd " "	11th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
" Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents).
Karachi— " Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,907	Thur. 11th Nov.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 12th Nov.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 15th Nov.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvia.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSRAH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA" 1,905 tons, on Thursday, 11th Nov. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA" 1,905 tons, on Monday, 15th Nov., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muskat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 20th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

10th November, 1909.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4851	G. Gillimber	18th Nov. 1909
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th " "
AFRICA	4710	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4851	G. Gillimber	15th " "

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	B. Giargevich	5835	23rd Nov. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th "
AFRICA	4710	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gillimber	15th "
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th "
AFRICA	4710	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gillimber	15th "
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. E. FERDINAND	6046	E. Nitsas	29th January.
PERSIA	5835	P. Giargevich	26th February.
VOGUERTS	6000	E. Bellavra	29th March.
NIPPON	6350	E. Tacobovsky	30th April.
AUSTRIA	7388	B. Cubal	29th May.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 577-8	" 750 *
Single Class to London	" 480	" 635 *
Single Class to London and back	" 767-8	" 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
Single Class to London	" 545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.

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Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,
HORNBY ROW,
Post Box 249,
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BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Harlesden"	2724	November	Philadelphia
"Haigh Hall"	3969	November	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E. will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Margion	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,376	Barillon	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Rebufat	17th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionnet	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,376	Barillon	12th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	3rd Dec. 1909,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	31st Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klanz (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,01,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Agents—Hakon	Liaoyang	Byojun Port
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Dalton (Dairy)	Fangtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager,

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Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

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WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND
ANTIMALARIC RANA,
INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS.
AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.
PREPARED
By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).

The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.
Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.
It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.
By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.
It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.
Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	5,890 for	£. 1,319,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	" 81,349
Annual Income	...	" 1,406,762
Assets	...	" 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

J. & R. TENNENT'S

PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.

Insist upon having the original Brand.

Refuse Substitutes.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

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PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chowki, No. 8

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

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Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte
Select Bill of Fare, Best Wines and Spirits.

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MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION

OVER 37 YEARS.
UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts,

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

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WANTED.

ASSISTANT MANAGER WANTED for Printing Press (News and Jobbing). None but experienced thoroughly practical man and capable estimator need apply. Address Box No. 333, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

TO PUBLISHERS.—FOR SALE COPYRIGHT and STANDING MATTER of old Established Indian Railway Guide. Offers.—Address Box No. 985, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association, to sanction the adoption of rules for the ELECTION of a representative in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor, will be held on TUESDAY, 16th November, 1909, at 5-15 p. m. (Standard Time.)

By order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th November, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MAPARA GANGAJI WALJI, late of Bombay, Cutcherna Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, Mehta, in the Service of Chaturbhuj Morarji, deceased.

1. THAKAR MEGHJI KORJI, of Bombay, Bhathia, Hindu inhabitant, Mehta in the service of Chaturbhuj Morarji, residing at Khand Bazar, out side the Fort.
2. THAKAR JERAM NARANJI, of Bombay, Bhathia, Hindu inhabitant, Mehta, in the service of Chaturbhuj Morarji, residing at Anant Rushi's Oart, outside the Fort, and
3. Dungarsi Surji, of Bombay, Bhathia, Hindu inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Malharrao Wadi, outside the Fort, the surviving executors named in the will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners,

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of November, 1909.
Messrs. MANCHERLAL, JAMSHEDJI and HIRALAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

PROVISIONS—PROVISIONS.

CALL at J. EDULJI & Co., Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market, for the wellknown provisions of Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co.

A Fresh Stock of Asparagus, Frankfort Sausages, etc., just received.

Rates same as F. FISCHER & Co.'s Pricelist.

J. EDULJI & CO.,

CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS Etc.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

ANNUAL CONTRACT, 1910.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager, up to noon on the 20th November, 1909, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores:—

Castor Oil, Kerosine Oil in bulk and in tins, Lubricating Oils for Cylinders and Axles, Linseed Oils, Turpentine, Cotton Waste, etc.

Tender forms with full particulars can be obtained from the Store Keeper, on payment of Rs. Re. 1.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of SHAH GANGADAS RANGILDAS, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu inhabitant, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on the 7th day of December, 1908, and Probate of whose last will and Testament throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 19th day of October, 1909, to Messrs. Mathuradas Vassanji Khimji and Narotamdas Thakoredas, two of the Executors of the said Will of the deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the office of Messrs. BHAI SHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL, Albert Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, or of Messrs. MEHTA and DALPATRAM, at 121, Medows Street, Fort, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time, the said Executors will dispose of the assets in accordance with the provisions of the said Will having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1909.

MEHTA AND DALPATRAM,
Attorneys for Mr. Narotamdas Thakoredas, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the deceased Gangadas Rangildas.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1903.

JAMNAVAHOO, widow ... ... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

1. JIVAVAHOO, widow ...
2. SAKERVAHOO, widow ...
3. LAXMIVAHOO, widow ...
4. DEWJI DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI ...

Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of References of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the seventh day of September, 1909, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 22nd day of June, 1907, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language, in my Office, within one calender month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.—Dated this 29th day of October, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Ag. Commissioner.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY MINTO
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IN AID OF THE DUFFERIN FUND
A deserving charity much in need of funds
Will be presented the Three Act Comedy,

"LORD AND LADY ALGY,"

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ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH
AND
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Plan of Theatre and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co., Hornby Road.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, 3,
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Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

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BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

AN ORGAN RECITAL

Will be Given
By DR. WILLIAM CRESER,
MUS. DOC., OXON,
On FRIDAY, NOV. 12TH, 1909, AT 6-30 P.M
Vocalist.—MR. EDGAR FAULKNER.

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Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22-8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
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Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
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Patterns self-measurement.
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THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of impaired Tissues and Jadish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

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DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
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Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

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17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

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Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

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BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

THE

Bombay Gazette.

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Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

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For particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette," Ld.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIBGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with Nice Furniture.

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TWO PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES IN QUITE GOOD CONDITION.

TWO CUTTING MACHINES of well-known makers, Hugh and Kimber, are FOR SALE. Both are in very good condition. The Large one is 34 inches wide, and has 2 extra Knives. The Small one is 21 inches wide, and has with it 1 extra Knife. Both the Machines can be seen in working order, by applying sharp to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. ENGHIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hammam St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 30,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,65,000
Reserve Fund.....	" 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, LD. and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 250 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept., 1909.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM" Telephone No. 1255.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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on 08 July, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 9TH NOV. 09.] [BOMBAY, 10TH NOV. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	82 3/4	1/4	
2½ do. Scotes	99 1/2	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Govt Securities,...	62 15/16		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 2/8		unchgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16		1/16
Silver in New York	50 3/4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·25	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·49	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5	Since 21st Oct.	
do Short London Bills	4 5/8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 1/8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1/8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 1/2		unchgd
do 7-day Market Loans...	4 5/8	1/8	
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/9		unchgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England £175,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 7-32d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 28,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 13,10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bills on Madras, Rs. 90,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots	...	Quiet, but steady.
Futures	...	Feverish.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	.....
Imports	...	2,000
Mid-Americans	...	7·54—52
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...	11 1-8+1-8

*Called 2,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·35 +07	7·35 +07	7·39 +07	7·40 +07

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·42 +03	7·44 +03	7·46 +09	7·46 +09	7·44 +08

NEW YORK:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	81,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	108,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	...	13,000 ,,
Do to Continent ...	...	4,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—14·85+45
Futures—Month in Dec. 14·52+62 } Advanced on favorable cables and on firm Southern spot market and improved demand.
Do. do. March 14·76+54 }

NEW ORLEANS:—
Spot Cotton—14 5-16+3-16
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·36+40
Do. do. Mar. 14·80+40
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.,—10 1/4—Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian,—37 1/2—Jan.-Feb.—Value—Steady.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 Nov.-Dec—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—41 1-2 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

LINSEED:—
Bombay, per 417lbs., ex-ship—58 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 42 5-8—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd

SUGAR:—
German granulated sugar, Double bags, C. and F. India 14s 6d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tons of Sugar.—Steady

RUBBER:—
Para Rubber—8s. 5d.—Value.

METALS:—

Copper Standard	...	...	... £66
Yellow Metal	...	...	... 60

ARRIVALS:—
"Glenedin," "Chancellor."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [10TH NOV. 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Package.	Value.	From	Imported by.
2 Bags Gold Bullion.	Rs. 1,15,200	London ...	Bernard Hle Bank.
1 Bundle Notes ...	210	Busrah.....	A. Swallow.
Gold Coins	6,895		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL
on 6th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
B. I. P. Railway.....	28	36,560
B. B. & C. I. Railway	36	82,068

FINANCIAL.

BANK RATES:—

Bank of England... 5 per cent.	from	21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent.	,,	30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent.	,,	4th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent.	,,	30th July.

MONEY:—
Borrowers for two months fixed at 3 per cent per annum.

EXCHANGES:—
To-day being Council Bill day the market closed early. The tone has been firm and most Banks would sell wire at 1s. 4 1-16d. In some quarters 1s 4 3-32d. on demand was offered but there has not been much enquiry for remittance. Credits are quoted at 1s. 4 11-32d. 6 months' sight and private demand has been sold at 1s. 4 3-16d. for December to February delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady. The Banks close to-day until Saturday morning for the Diwali Holidays.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do 4 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1-2d.
Do 3 months' sight—France		171 3-4c.
Do 1 months' sight—Marks		136 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		128
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		172

GOVERNMENT PAPERS:—
The Market has been weak to-day. At opening the quotations were 94 1-8 ready and 93 15-16 for the settlement. In the early part of the day there were sellers and quotations soon fell 1-16. The weak tendency continued into the afternoon and a further fall of 1-16 was recorded, the market closing quiet at 94 for cash and 93 13-16 for the settlement. Following our lead Calcutta quotations are also weaker at 94 1-8 ready and 93 15-16 for delivery in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94
1st Settlement	,,	93-13

GILTS:—
On Tuesday the price of Bar silver in London was unchanged for ready at 24 3/8 but 1-16 down for forward at 23 7-16 for delivery in two months. New York was unchanged at 50 3-4. The local market has been steady at 58 11-16 for ready bars and this quotation has been maintained throughout the day. Forward rates are steady to firm as under. Bar gold is unchanged.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Spot Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver on Dock—Ready ...	24	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	24	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	24	0	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The sharp advance in prices advised in the telegrams to hand this morning from the American markets caused a firmer feeling here and rates opened Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 higher and have remained steady all day. A moderate business has been done chiefly for January and more distant deliveries, the enquiry for near positions being limited. Closing rates are as under.
A fair business was done in ready cotton chiefly by mills, and prices are steadier.

QUOTATIONS —	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...302-7	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...281-2	Mar. 1910.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...265	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Dumanganum-Pulgaon	296	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ..	252-3	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...251-3	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...243-4	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...232	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...241	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...234	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...233	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...245	Nov. 1909.
F. G. M. G. Bengals ...	...214	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns —	...281	Apl-May 1910.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...273	,, ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENS:—

Opening tone ...	...	Strong.
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...	8,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·60 +25	7·60 +25	7·64 +25	7·65 +25

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·67 +25	7·70 +26	7·72 +16	7·71 +25	7·70 +26

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is easier with hardly any enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9	14	0 B.T.
April-May	,,	9	15	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6	11	0 B.T.
Ready Yellow ,, ...	,,	7	2	0
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	,,	7	4	0
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	,,	7	6	9 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White	Rs.	42	8	0
White Khandeish ...	,,	40	0	0
Black Kutri	,,	41	8	0
Red Khandwa	,,	42	8	0

Tone—Weak.

POPPYSEED —

November	Rs.	9	3	0 B.T.

Tone—Steady.

CASTORSEED :—

Ready	—	Rs.	34	0 0
November	,,	6	14	0 B.T.
Apl.-May	,,	6	9	0

Tone—Steady.

COTTONSEED :—
Dec.-Jan.... ... ... Rs. 22 3 0
Tone—Quiet.
GROUNDNUTS:—
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 38 9 0
Tone—Easier.
SAWGRASSEED :—
November... ... ... Rs. 6 5 0
Tone—Quiet.
WHEAT:—
The market is steady.

White Delhi, November...	Rs.	5	12	0 B.T.
White Delhi, April-May—	,,	5	3	0

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS :—

Bombay	1,433
India	59
Indian Specie	55
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	11

MILLS :—

Crescent	93 3-4
Kohinoor	727 1-2
Manockji Petit	34·0
Phœnix	38 3-4
Emperor Edward Mills	362 1/2

PRESSES :—

Indian Cotton	140
New Benar	560
New Motisell	735 K. D.

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Badham Pile & Co	135
Bamankna Manganese	16
Bombay E. S. & T. Co, Ordinary	94
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ord. Preference.	152
Bombay Steam Nav. Co, Ordinary	332 0 0
Central India Mining	345
Delhi Flour Mill...	130
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	19 1-4
Treacher & Co	565

RAILWAYS:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	593 1-2
Amritsar-Patti New shares ...	90
Tapti-Valley	435

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 5 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	18,114 bales.
Wheat	5,862 cwts.
Linseed	9,417 ,,
Rapeseed	2,026 ,,
Gingellyseed	38,843 ,,
Poppyseed...	186 ,,
Groundnuts	1,443 ,,
Castorseed	7,352 ,,
Rice	3,339 ,,
Myrabolams	1,408 ,,
Cottonseed	42,278 ,,
Mowrasseed...	3,611 ,,
Gram	1,732 ,,
Joowar	17 ,,
Maize	5,071 ,,

As expert of the *Tailor and Cutter* has been "taking notes" in the stalls of West End theatres—not of the performances, but of the clothes of the smartest dressed men who were present. At the matinee performances, of course, morning dress was worn. The observer found that lounge suits were invariably made of a neatly striped cloth, the pattern being large but subdued. The colour of the cloth was blue, brown or grey—on this particular occasion mostly grey. Reefers were often blue. For evening wear at the theatre it was noted that the dress coat was decidedly the rule, and the dress jacket the exception. Each style was finished with pointed lapels faced with silk to the edges. Only about one man in ten wore a soft-fronted dress shirt, and "wing" collars were the most popular.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—" Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

SWADESHI STORES.

The fourth report by the directors of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Company, Limited, adopted at a meeting on Tuesday, was as follows :—

The directors beg to lay before you their fourth report together with audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Stores, for the year ending 30th June 1909.

The directors have the pleasure to observe that during the first six months of the year under report, the business, local as well as mofussil, increased rapidly and showed signs of further expansion. But the general dullness of the market, the absence of marriage season and the consequent overstock of Swadeshi piece-goods in the Mills and the market tended to decrease the demand for these and consequently the business done by the Stores during the other half of the year was slack. However, the directors have every hope that with satisfactory rains and the renewal of marriage season, the demand for indigenous goods will increase and be steadily maintained.

It is healthy sign that enterprising Mill-owners have taken on mind to turn out bleached fine and fancy goods and try to supply these at favourable rates in comparison with foreign goods. The Prints, Muslins, Ghaghrapats, etc, that have lately been turned out, are being patronised by the public, and this will, no doubt, lend great stimulus to Mill-owners to develope this line with tenacity.

There has been no noteworthy increase in the varieties of sundry Swadeshi articles this year ; but the Stores has been able to add new Enamel work on gold and silver, whereby worthies of this town have saved the trouble of ordering such articles from distant foreign countries. Also a new line of Swadeshi Papier Mache has been brought to light and is capable of useful development.

It will be seen from the profit and loss account that the net earnings during this year amounted to Rs. 12,089-6-11, which, when added to Rs. 270-0-2, the amount brought forward from the last year's account, make a total of Rs. 12,299-7-1 available for distribution. This amount the directors recommend to apportion as follows :—To dividend at Rs. 5 per share for 1213 shares, Rs. 6,065; to writing off preliminary expenses, Rs. 1,000; to writing off furniture account, Rs. 750; to be carried to reserve fund, Rs. 2,000; to bonus to the staff, Rs. 485 ; to balance to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,999-7-1 : Total Rs 12,299-7-1.

The directors trust that the result of the Stores' working will be considered very satisfactory.

The stock has been carefully taken and is reported to be in good condition by the Manager.

The Company's stock was insured for the sum of Rs. 1,15,000.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGJI S. AND W. MILLS, CO.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, Chairman of the Board of Directors presided :—

The following is the directors' report :—Your directors beg to submit for your adoption their report and audited balance sheet of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1909. As hinted in the last report the capital of the Company has been increased from Rs. 9,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 by the issue of 200 additional shares of Rs. 1,000 each. The directors regret, however, that their anticipations as to this increased number of shares being subscribed with the anxiety that was evinced prior to their issue have not been realized, only 82 shares being taken up. The second and third calls of Rs. 250 per each share were declared and made payable on 6th November 1908 and 8th April 1909 respectively. Since 30th June 1909 further sum of Rs. 65,700 has been recovered by way of allotment and calls, thus reducing the unpaid sum on shares subscribed, as shown in the balance sheet, from Rs. 1,51,750 to Rs. 86,050. The Mill buildings and the erection of machinery having been completed, the ceremony of starting the Mill was performed on 28th August 1909. Since then your Mill which is equipped with 20,000 spindles is working, the result of which will be apparent from the next balance sheet and profit and loss account. Your Mill is also fitted with electric light and sprinkler installations. Messrs. Hirachand Ramchand Gandhi and Walchand Ramchand Gandhi having not attended Board Meetings as required under clause 108 (e) of the articles of association of the Company, they have vacated their seats on the Board. The directors record with regret the death of their colleague Mr. Chatoorbhooj Morarji, who since the establishment of the Company took keen interest in its affairs. They equally feel the loss of hearty advice and co-operation consequent on the resignation of Mr. Chunilal Dwaramdas Saraiya. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya has been filled up by appointing Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, which requires your confirmation.

The report was adopted. Messrs. Naranji Dwarkadas and Madhoosing Narotam were re-elected directors. Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. and Mr. Ramrao Anandrao V. were appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1909, and in the five months, April to August 1909, compared with the corresponding period of 1907 and 1908. Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896).

	Month of August.		
	1907	1908	1909
British India			
Bombay	28420533	29444018	34866628
Madras	3347141	3-44735	4218314
Bengal	3049985	26-9699	2728917
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	5078112	315-079	3117337
Punjab	1039564	1048-98	918387
Central Provinces and Berar...	2403701	227-2207	2673472
Total	513-7036	51546436	48509991
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sandgoon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ulwa	2034409	2530747	2000459
Grand Total ..	53319443	53-77183	50509103

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods ; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905-06, but coloured piece goods are included in the yardage for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

		Month of August.		
		1907	1908	1909
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	12219078	13702849	14962385
	yds.	52505484	589 9470	64463578
	does.	88576	47849	88817
Madras	pds	646268	667745	819168
	yds.	2946648	2107996	1915879
	does.	1256	87	1463
Bengal	pds.	68253	123667	195448
	yds.	2034-6	619103	973497
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	873996	880287	1-80859
	yds.	3515126	3424312	3628492
	does.	4215	3972	4499
Punjab	pds.	38101	39634	40119
	yds.	109710	94468	100962
	does.	152	208	1-6
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	0634-8	786170	813246
	yds.	2707097	3123805	32187026
	does.	893	580	498
Total ...	pds.	14513022	152-6274	17355629
	yds.	61678819	63915-59	47221237
	does.	94894	26133	68337
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan.	pds.	537049	603783	726508
	yds.	20 0502	2157448	2643761
Grand Total ...	pds.	15049071	15810-57	18081128
	yds.	6373901	70477397	76884618
	does.	94894	26433	68730

MR. RODMAN WANAMAKER, the well-known American millionaire, has ordered an aeroplane from M. Bleriot. He has engaged a well-known French aviator to accompany the machine and instruct him how to fly. Mr. Wanamaker will be the first American millionaire to attempt aerial flight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be paid in advance (stated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. Case strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONWAY-GORDON—October 23, at Quetta, the wife of Captain E. Conway-Gordon (3rd Hussa), a daughter.

EDWARDES—October 24, at Almora, the wife of Major J. G. Edwardes, 1-3rd Q.A.O. Goorkhas, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COX—HOOKER—November 1, at Holy Trinity, Karachi, by the Rev. A. L. H. Selwyn Chaplain, Reginald John Hands Cox, M.B., of the C. M. S. Medical Mission, Peshawar, youngest son of E. W. Cox, J. P. of Hampstead, to Mary Elsie Hooker, younger daughter of the late James Hooker of Abingdon Street Westminster and Putney and of Mrs. Hooker of Elm Grove, Wimbledon.

TEBBS—ANNESLEY—November 3, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev. P. Crosier, Frank Tebbs, Chief Engineer Railway Department, to Constance Mary, widow of the late Major Robert Annesley, Lincolnshire Regiment.

DEATH.

HOCKTON—November 4, at Cawnpore, Arthur Leslie, son of Serg. and Mrs. A. Hockton, Govt. H. & S. Factory, aged 2 years.

H. T. SINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 44m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 10-13m, 10-53s.; Low water, 4-4m. 4-17s. The Divali Holidays begin.

Lecture by President Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D., of Oberlin College, U.S.A. Subject :—"Reverence for Personality," at Wilson College 6-30 p.m.

Laying of foundation-stone by H. E. the Governor of the New Mahomedan Moosafarkhana, Patan Road, 5.

Maxim : "Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust."—O. Wendel Holmes.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR

Friday, November 12.—The Divali Holidays. Lecture by President Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D., of Oberlin College, U.S.A. Subject :—"How to make a Rational fight for Character." at Wilson College 6-30 p.m. Arrival of American Tourists. Meeting of the subscribers to the Lalcaca Fund, Town Hall, 6 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 44m. Sun sets 6h. 2m. ; High water, 10-39m. 11-21s.; Low water, 4-39m. 4 44s.

Saturday, November 13.—Bombay Jackal Club opens at Santa Cruz. Sun rises 6h. 45m. Sun sets 6h. 1m. High water, 11-6m. 11-51s. Low water, 5-13m, 5-12s.

Sunday, November 14.—Hindu New Year. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 1m. ; High water, 11-25m. ; Low water, 5-47m., 5-41s.

Monday, November 15.—Government assembles in Bombay. Sun rises 6h. 46m. ; Sun sets 6h. 1m.; High water, 0-24m. ; 0-17s.; Low water, 6-21m. 6-11s.

Tuesday November 16.—Opening of the New Novelty Theatre. Sun rises, 6h. 46m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1 0m, 0-42s; Low water, 6-56m., 6-42s.

Wednesday November 17.—H. E. The Viceroy's Arrival. Ordinary General Meeting of the New Pachora and the New Jalgaon Manufacturing Companies. 4-40 p.m.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.—Mr. Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, B.A., LL. B., a pleader of the Bombay High Court, is a candidate for the Corporation as a representative of the Justices of the Peace.

LECTURE BY DR. KING.—At the Wilson College, yesterday evening, Dr. Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D., President of the Oberbin College, U. S. A., delivered an interesting lecture on "The Central Importance of Will and Action," before an appreciative audience.

WRESTLING TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY.—Arrangements have been made for a great wrestling tournament to be held in Ripon Road in Bombay, in which many native wrestlers from the mofussil have come down to take a part. About fifty wrestlers have arrived from Kolhapur and some more of them came with the Maharaja of Kolhapur by the Poona mail train on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a. m. on the 16th November. Letters, etc, for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October, was 2,671, classified as follows :—Parsis 611, Hindus 364, other castes 111. The daily average being 86 : the total of new admissions 1,086 : and the number of children vaccinated being 50.

ORGAN RECITAL BY DR. W. CRESER.—We would draw the attention of our readers to our advertisement columns, in which is announced an organ recital by that well known musician, Dr. Wm. Creser at the Cathedral to-morrow Friday, evening at 6-30. Mr. Edgar Faulkner will sing.

THE LATE SIR HURKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS.—The Honorary Secretaries of Sheth Vurjeevandas Madhavdas Kapole Boarding School beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the sum of Rs. 500 as donation from Lady Hurkisondas, which she has been pleased to make in memory of her late husband Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas.

ACCIDENT TO MR. WAITE.—Yesterday morning Mr. W. Waite, Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, met with an accident which necessitated his being taken to St. George's Hospital. He attempted to get into a tramcar in motion near Watson's Hotel, but his foot slipped and he fell down. He received injuries about his face and left hand. His injuries were attended at the Hospital and then he was able to go home.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—The dead body of Kondi Raghu was found floating on the surface of the water in the tank near the Swan Mill, on Tuesday. He was missed on Monday from the engine-room and on a search being made, his clothes were found near the tank. The deceased and other operatives in the mill were in the habit of washing themselves in the tank.

SUICIDE OF A PARDESHI.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Sawar, a Pardeshi (80). He was suffering from consumption and had said he was tired of life. On Tuesday night about 11 o'clock a thud was heard in the street and a neighbour looking out of the window saw the deceased lying in the street under the window of his (the deceased's) room on the third floor of a chawl. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FANCY BAZAAR AT BARODA.—We announce in our advertisement columns a bazaar to be held at Baroda, from the 15th instant until the 20th instant, in aid of the Industrial Home for helpless Women. The bazaar, which will be held in the Naya Mander Hall, will be opened by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto who will be accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy, and their Highnesses the Gaekwar and Maharani have kindly promised to be present. On the 15th and 17th Her Highness the Maharani, assisted by the Princess Indira Rajab, will preside over one of the stalls.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The following students have passed the Elementary Sanitary Examination organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association. The Examiners were Dr. J. A. Turner, and the lecturers Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, Dr. E. A. Hussein and Mr. E. Fern : Mr. S. N. Mama, Mrs. A. M. Michael, Mr. S. R. Bagwe, Mr. Shaik Mahomed Yasin, Mr. E. S. Sampson, Mr. Papamiya Sajat Khan, Mr. Sayed Abas Sha, Mr. Francis Xavier D'Sa, Mr. P. D. Printer, Mr. P. R. Pednekar, Mr. D. W. Tipnis, Mr. Govind Bapuji Gatne, and Mr. A. Gonsalves.

THE PARSI AUTHORS' SOCIETY.—A meeting of members of the Parsi Authors' Society and others was held in the Bai Bhicaeji Bengali Girls' School, Fort, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of expressing regret at the death of Mr. Sohrab L. Palnmkot, who was for many years the honorary secretary of the Society. Several friends of the deceased gentleman were present at the meeting. On the motion of Mr. Ruttonji Madon, it was resolved to record in the books of the Society the loss it had suffered by the death of the deceased secretary ; and that letters of condolence and sympathy be forwarded to the widow and two sisters of the deceased.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, NOVEMBER 10.

The weather has been dry everywhere with the exception of the Bay islands and one or two stations in Lower Burma. Port Blair had one and a half inches and all the other falls are about a quarter of an inch.

Cloudless skies are reported from the greater part of India this morning and only in Burma and the South of the Peninsula is any cloud of importance present. The air is drier than usual in the Deccan and central parts of the country. A slight depression is present in the south of the Bay to the west of Slipper Island.

Forecast.—No important change is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared in the extreme north while skies are clear over the rest of the division. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Maximum temperature is normal but minimum temperature remains high in the Central Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below the average at Cawnpore and equal to it over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for an excess at Allahabad during day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in Lower Sind but skies are clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper at Veraval, drier at Surat and Indore while it contains the average amount of moisture in other places. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Indore and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the north-west ; night temperature has risen and is to-day normal everywhere except at Chanda where it continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are now lightly to moderately clouded in the south but remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is in exces at Mormugao, in defect at Ratnagiri and normal in other places.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and humidity is considerably below the average. Day temperature continues in excess at most places ; night temperature is normal everywhere.

General Remarks.—No precipitation beyond very light showers at Colombo has been reported. Cloud on the Coromandel Coast has decreased and skies remain moderately to heavily clouded in Malabar and Ceylon.

Fine weather is likely to continue.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V D,
Bombay, 11th November.

500.—Detail for the week ending 13th instant.
Friday, 12th instant.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.
501.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Captain C N Moberly from 13th November to 12th December 1909.
502.—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—
No 6798 Vol C Sampy, "A" Coy.
No 6797 Vol R Hayes "D" Coy.
No 5574 Vol A E Heldt "D" Coy.
503.—Musketry —The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Saturday morning and afternoon 13th instant.
Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m. and 1-50 p.m. and on Sunday morning 14th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.
501.—Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be be issued to Members of the Corps at Headquarters between the hours 6. 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.
Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements at once.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING. B. V. A.
Bombay, 11th November,
685 DRILLS.

Drills for the week :—
No. 1 and 2 Companies.
Saturday the 13th instant, at Middle Ground.—Preliminary Examination for Gun Layers, Instructions in Depression Range Finding and Standing Gun Drill on the 6" MK VII Gun.
Parade at Apollo Bunder, at 5 p. m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
686 RANGE.
The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing Practice and Spoon Competitions to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.
687 CORPS PARADE.
It is notified for information that the Cor

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Glendhu, 2,629 tons, Captain J T Norrie, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Bunbury, with a cargo of sleepers. During the voyage she experienced heavy thunder lightning and rain off Tellicherry.

THE B & d H & N Co's steamer Fakhri, 2,555 tons, Captain H J Revill, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 2 passengers. The Captain reports having passed on Sunday 7th November four masted barque "Brilliant", of New York, in latitude 10 45 degree N., and longitude 70.19 degree W heading about N E.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmid arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Goa ports, with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 839 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 5,602 tons, Captain G Whish, sailed on Wednesday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Zoroaster, 2,3 6 tons, Captain F Wickham, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE steamer Calyx, 2 245 tons Captain J Churchill sailed on Wednesday for Hull and Portsaid for orders with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Siberian, 2,022 tons, Captain P de Lorne, sailed on Wednesday for Jedah, with 676 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G Ramage, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, &c, with a general cargo and Mr. E. Stechler, Mr B M Tyler, Mr J K Wright, Capt C B M Conaghy, 8 second class and 290 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS, BOMBAY.

H M.S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
H M S Foresight.....Capt W G Hunt .....R Navy
H M S Prosarpine...Capt J T Marshall .....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills..... R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Minto.....Lt Comdr ...Cluck.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth ..Capt Glen .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons	Capt.	Dest.	Agents
A Delta	4780	Snow...	Shanghai...	24-11 P & O Co
E Olan	1631	Chisholm	Opensha w ... Madras...	11-11 J Finlay & Co Ld
D&E Fangtarm	3113	Wittenburg	...Kchi.....	11-11 W & A Graham & Co
F Fakhri	2555	Revill	...Jeddah ...	15-11 B & H S N Co Ld
H President	2036	Jacobson	....Zanzibar	11-11 A Strandes
K Calcutta	2244	Young	.....Genoa.....	15-11 J Mackintosh & Co
N Barbara	2444	Hepburn	..Antwerp	22-11 W & A Graham & Co
O Griqua	3049	Crone	.....Antwerp	12-11 W & A Graham & Co
P Hopemount	2105	Steward	...Dunkirk.....	18 11 W & A G & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakhrosa	...M'lore ..	12-11 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Yetorofu Maru	3368	Soyeda	... ..	Kope .....15-11 N Y Kaisha
3 Bohemia	2301	Gillhuber	...16 11	.....Trieste A L S N Co
5 Ischia	2481	Bolsito	...H'kong	7-11 P & R S N Co
6 D Balduino			....2634 Maganzini ...Genoa...	15-11 Florio & R S N Co
7 Chanda	3351	Tice	...Antwerp...	13-11 M M & Co
13 Malwa	5901	Tocque	...London...	20-11 P & O Co
16 Trineglas	2487	Lui e	... .Genoa.....	18-11 T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	.....Karach'i	.....12-11 M M & Co

Offside O

Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	...Reading...	Bo S N Co Ld

Offside M

Shah Jehan	2586	Davidson	Jeddah	14-11 B H S N Co

M W D D

Shah Navas	2522	Mitchell	.....N F...	Bo & H S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Glendhu s	Norrie	Bunbury, Oct 13
10	Fakhri s	Revill	Mauritius Oct 29
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Nov 8

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Himalaya s	Spicer	Bunbury, Oct 13
	Castalia s	Hamilton ...	Liverpool, &c.
	City of London ...	Whish	Lpl. via Karachi
	Zoroaster s.....	Wickham ...	Calcutta
	Calyx s	Churchill....	Hull, &c
	Siberian s	Lorne	Jedah

The steamer Kola, Ramage, for Persian Gulf, &c. obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday, Steamer Madura, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Fantarm, for Karachi.
" Harlesden, for Philadelphia, &c.
" Lawaca, for Calcutta, &c.
a To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 9th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 10.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—6 bales carpets, G Suchedina and Co; 2 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons; 91 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola; 225 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 1,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hopemount s—12,001 cwts cottonseed, Wagji Becher; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Harlesden s—7,000 tons manganese ore, B A Wills.

FOR ANTWERP.

Calcutta s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 175 bales hemp, 391 bales cotton-waste, K Visram and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Nixon and Co.

Barbara s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 133 bales cotton, 335 bales cottonfly and waste, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 8,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,012 cwts gingellyseed, G Bhimji; 55 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Griqua s—1,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

Chanda s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 19 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton Madon Bhimji and Co; 150 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Trineglas s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 200 tons oildrcn, E B Parekh; 300 bales cotton, Madon Bhimji and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 166 bales cotton-dy W-Wolf and Sons; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 485 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale carpets S. H. Dastur.

FOR NAPLES.

D Baldnino s—6,857 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Griqua s—17,856 cwts cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—40 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Esabhoy.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 1,350 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T Co; 300 bales cotton, The M B Khaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 230 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton N Fatesally and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

PATHEPHONE
TALKING MACHINE,
the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes:—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

Write to-day for catalogues to:—

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Reliable Agents wanted everywhere.

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KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS
THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.
12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1909.

THE PEERS AND THE BUDGET.

THE *Times'* announcement, that the Opposition in the House of Lords will move a resolution, stating that the issues are so serious that they are unable to pass the Budget before the country has been consulted, is probably correct and it may be inspired. To pass such a resolution is the simplest way out of the difficulty and as a matter of fact the safest. Many reasons why the Lords should reject it have been put forward by the Unionist Press, and many reasons why they should not by the Liberal organs. But the view of the Opposition in the Upper House is that the Budget is not a Finance Bill proper, but a whole congeries of measures, two at least of which have already been rejected by the Lords; that it is open to the gravest objection from its undisputed recognition of Socialistic principles; that it makes a deadly attack upon business, credit and national prosperity. It is not our purpose further to discuss any of these points at the present moment. They have been dealt with before. What is now of importance is the action of the Lords. They have been warned that if they reject it they sign their own death-warrant as a Legislative Assembly, and have been told that they would start a revolution which the democracy would ultimately direct. But, as we pointed out a week ago, it cannot be said that the present House of Commons represents the feeling of the majority of the people of England, and before such a sweeping measure as that now before Parliament is passed, it is only right and just that the opinion of the country should be appealed to. In case of the rejection of the Bill by the Peers, that is what will happen. The country will be appealed to, and assuming that the present Government is returned to power, back will go the Bill; and it will be passed. Otherwise a new Chancellor of the Exchequer will present a new Budget. The fact that the Lords unanimously agreed to the First Reading signifies nothing. The measure could not be discussed at all unless the First Reading had been agreed to, merely as a matter of form. What the Lords will do with it is another question.

Among the more militant Radicals are those who deny the right of the Lords to touch a Finance Bill. But they are wrong. They may not have the constitutional right to amend it, but beyond all question they have the right to reject it holus bolus. The moving of the resolution referred to will give ample opportunity to discuss and criticise it, though we imagine all that can be said either for or against it has already been said. The same sentiments will be expressed in different phraseology, but the effect will be the same. As to the Peers' right to pass such a resolution as is proposed, which is tantamount to rejecting it, there need be no two opinions. As Lord Milner pointed out at Ealing the other day, "the right is unquestionable in any case, doubly so if what is called a Money Bill, is not wholly a Money Bill, but deals with many other matters which ought to form the subject of separate enactments." Admittedly it is a right only to be exercised in extreme and exceptional cases, and its unceremonious rejection would only be voted with the utmost reluctance. The adoption of such a resolution as the *Times* foretells, is a method which will meet the wishes of Ministers to this extent; that they desire a dissolution and a General Election before the close of the year. It will thus be forced upon them and they can go to the constituencies and commence their campaign without a moment's delay. From that point of view they will welcome the action of the Lords and very likely rejoice that they will thus be saved the necessity of putting the abolition of the Gilded Chamber as the broadest plank in their platform. Democratic candidates will take their own course, for they hold that whatever the Budget might be it was the duty of the Lords to pass it, and they will not hesitate to expose their House to a storm of abuse and misconstruction. The electors will be told that the House of Lords has rejected the Poor Man's Budget. On the other hand it will be represented to them that it is a Budget which may make rich men poorer, but cannot possibly make any poor men richer. And half way between the two probably lies the truth. If the Government fails to make good its claim to popular support we may take it that the Unionist Budget will be one based on the principles of Tariff Reform, which they claim will be a Poor Man's Budget too, as it will hold out the prospect of work and wages for many a man who now lacks them. But we shall hear much more of this in the course of the next few weeks. It will not take long for the Commons to re-assemble after the Lords have given their decision. Either the Premier will resign or the King will dissolve Parliament on his own initiative. The latter proceeding is less probable than the former. And then will come the tug-of-war. But the result of the General Election will not, we fear, settle the affairs of the country for any great length of time. We doubt if either side will obtain a sufficiently large majority to enable it to remain in office long enough to deal with the House of Lords, or to decide definitely between a continuance of Free Trade and the introduction of Tariff Reform. As likely as as not there will be yet another appeal to the constituencies within a year, for the horizon is clouded over with many questions which bristle with difficulties over which there will be bitter contention and which will require time for solution.

In considering the resolution it would appear that the Opposition in the Lords acted upon the advice offered by Mr. Chamberlain, who in a letter to the chairman of the Birmingham September meeting he was unable to attend, wrote: "I hope the House of Lords will see their way to force a General Election, and I do not doubt in this case what the answer will be." In the view of the father of Tariff Reform the Budget is "the last effort of Free Trade finance to find a substitute for Tariff Reform and Imperial Preference, and is avowedly intended to destroy the Tariff Reform movement." No doubt; for Mr. Asquith has admitted that Tariff Reform is the only alternative to Mr. Lloyd-George's Budget. But Tariff Reform is the rock on which the Unionist ship may yet go to pieces. A number of Unionists who are still Free Traders have gone over to the ranks of Tariff Reform, but it is conceivable that in the new House, though efforts are being made to put forford a Tariff Reformer in each constituency, there may still be a number of Unionist Free Traders returned to give cause for anxiety to a Unionist Ministry, and to precipitate the second appeal to the country which we foresee. However, the next few weeks will serve to dispel anxiety or to increase it, for it ought not to be practicable to get through the immediate struggle by this day month and, if the colour is changed, to form a new Cabinet by Christmas.

CATTLE BREEDING IN DENMARK.

THE system of encouraging cattle breeding in Denmark, a country which does an enormous trade in exporting dairy produce, contains many features which may well be considered in India. It is only since the middle of last century that attention has been paid to this form of industry in the country. Before that the greater part of the land was given over to the growing of corn for export, but the advent of the centrifugal cream-separator and the building of co-operative dairy factories all over the country, thirty years ago, made dairy farming rapidly assume the position of the chief national industry. Such a change necessitated the greatest care in improving stocks. This has been divided into two branches, the first being aimed at encouraging prominent breeders to develop herds capable of transmitting the most valuable qualities of the breed and inducing other breeders to take up this work. These herds are intended for helping to improve the breed in general. One of the chief factors which have been at work is the way in which cattle shows have been conducted. The single entry has been practically abolished as the means of securing the best prizes which are now offered for herds, but special shows are held for bulls over three years old in order to encourage farmers to keep their good bulls for a longer time and the result has been a rise in the number of old bulls from 371 to 1,200. Another feature is that bulls are judged through their offspring inasmuch as no prize is awarded for bulls over five years old unless their offspring, which must be judged before the show, have been found satisfactory. How thorough is the whole Danish system can be judged from the care which is taken in details. The selection of breeding centres, that is a systematic selection of the best herds, which then receive an official recognition as "Breeding Centres," is a special feature which was introduced in 1894. The herds are entered for a competition which is carried on during two whole years by a committee of judges, who visit the herds on the farms five or six times, while assistants on every twentieth day during the two years visit each of the competing herds weigh the milk of each cow, test its percentage of fat, weigh the fodder given to each cow, and draw up the family herd book, in which the whole herd is arranged according to maternal descent, each animal being described with its sire and dam, milk production and prizes. At the end of two years' testing the committee of judges have acquired reliable information as to the value for use and for breeding of the different herds. The best herds are then designated as "Breeding Centres." Such elaborate measures could not possibly be adopted in India for many years to come, if at all, but the system of judging herds instead of single animals is one which might be adopted in some measures even if it necessitated a totally different method of awarding prizes at the cattle shows which exist.

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

IT has been customary for many years past on Lord Mayor's Day, for Ministers of the Crown to give to the world an unofficial account of the work they have done and that they propose to do apart from party programmes. But it cannot be said that Tuesday's proceedings at the Guildhall were particularly interesting or instructive. According to the Secretary of State for War, the Army and the Navy are working hand in hand and co-operating, in some direction undefined, and according to the Prime Minister, the foreign political situation is brighter than it was last year. Whether we are to gather from this and the prospects of a full friendly understanding with Germany, that the shipbuilding programme will again be allowed to lapse is not clear. We hope not, lest Germany in full friendliness again forges ahead of us. The reference to the Congo is satisfactory, for if it means anything, it is that His Majesty's Government will insist on the humane treatment of the natives and efficient administration of that unfortunate country. What Mr. Asquith said on the subject of South African Union and the Defence Conference is not quite clear, though we might have expected him, when referring to the deep sense of the unity and inter-dependence of the Empire, to add something as to the rights of British Indian subjects in various parts of the Empire, where they are now at great disadvantages even as compared with aliens.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

The news that Saiyid Husein Bilgrami has resigned his seat on the Secretary of State's Council will be received with regret. We do not yet know whether it is proposed to appoint another Indian gentleman to succeed him, but it cannot be held that the experiment has been a failure because one has found the rigours of the climate too severe for him. The Saiyid is unable to winter in England and returns to his native land, but that is no reason why some other Indian representative may not be able to, and as for Mr. Bilgrami it is perhaps fortunate for his country that he returns, for he will be an acquisition to one or other of the new Councils in which his energy and ability may be exercised on its behalf.

THE *Gazette of India* which will issue in Calcutta next Saturday, will contain a certain number of Indian Honours and decorations in connection with the Birthday of the King-Emperor.

THE Talukdars of Oudh meet on 27th to elect a member for the Provincial Council under the Reform Scheme and one for the Imperial Council.

ABDUL HAMID, Editor of the *Moslem Chronicle* has been appointed Principal, Egerton College, Bhawalpur State.

IT is understood that Mr. C. C. Todhunter, I.C.S. has been appointed Inspector-General of Excise to the Government of India. Mr. Todhunter has been Collector of the Imperial Customs Service, Madras.

MR. W. R. MERK returns from England this week and will assume charge at Peshawar as officiating Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, on the 15th instant. Sir George Roos-Keppel will then proced on a year's leave.

THE village of Sheikh in the Dera Ismail Khan district was raided by a gang of Mahsuds on Monday night. They killed one man wounded several and got off with some loot.

FRONTIER reports state that the Amir has deputed a special officer to draw up an irrigation project for utilizing the waters of the Ghazni river with a view to bring under cultivation the waste lands of the Province.

SIR T. R. WYNNE, President of Railway Board, left Simla for Calcutta on Wednesday morning. He will subsequently make a tour in the Madras Presidency which may extend to Bombay and an inspection of the Nagda Mutra Railway.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. George Robert Thompson Ross, M.A., and Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Edinburgh to be a member of the Indian Educational Service and to hold the appointment of Professor of Philosophy at the Rangoon College.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—October 1907, Rs. 17,32,61,000; October 1908, Rs. 11,09,56,000; and October 1909, Rs. 9,92,36,000.

IT is understood that the committee of the Council on the Reform Scheme breaks up to-morrow, Sir Herbert Risley leaving to-morrow for Quetta, the Hon. Mr. Sinha for Calcutta and the Hon. Mr. Miller for Ellora, while the Hon. Mr. Harvey leaves on Friday. The *Gazette* Extraordinary bringing the India Councils Act into force appears in Calcutta next Monday.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD has graciously contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Guarantee Fund, started by the influential Committee some time ago to send an Indian Cricket Team to England, The Honorary Secretaries have also received an encouraging letter from Mr. Maclaran (Captain of All England XI) saying that the Indian Team will do well to visit England in 1911. A meeting of the Committee will be held shortly to advance the project much further and secure further funds etc.

ARRANGEMENTS are understood to be in progress for the conversion of the Council Chamber in Government House, Calcutta, into a miniature Parliament House in which the enlarged Imperial Council under the Reform Scheme will hold its sitting as a temporary measure pending the erection of a permanent edifice for the purpose. The plans provide for tiers of benches as in the House of Commons, but arranged in horse-shoe shape to accommodate the sixty-seven members of the Council. The Viceroy is to occupy a chair at the head of a table in the centre with his back to the famous picture of Warren Hastmys; at either end are to be galleries; that above the Viceroy's chair is to accommodate twenty-two pressmen in two rows with entrance by a small circular stair from the room behind; that at the opposite end of the room will hold some thirty or forty members of the public, a similar or larger number of the public finding accommodation on the floor of the House underneath the gallery and behind the benches occupied by the members. The entrance for members will be by doors on either side of the Warren Hastings' picture. The whole of the rooms in the first floor of the east wing of Government House are to be converted into lobbies and committee rooms. The work will be taken in hand immediately so as to be ready by January when the Council is to meet. The lobby behind Warren Hastings' picture will be used by both members and pressmen.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE PICTURE SEASON IN FULL SWING.

The New Play at Wyndham's.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The London autumn picture season is now in full swing, and those who love painting—nay, even those who love Art—may find much to interest and instruct. One need not again catalogue the glories of the "National" show at the Grafton Gallery, for the public is responding so heartily to that patriotic call that it is only in the early hours of the forenoon—whilst the connoisseurs still linger at their toilets—that the visitor can get near enough to see the pictures over the heads of the crowd. Nor will a single visit, under the most favourable circumstances suffice to reveal all the treasures of the Grafton. The student must go again and again—paying his shillings cheerily at the door—if for no other purpose than to study the quite marvellous collection of drawings lent by Mr. Heseltine.

But there is another public, alas! which has not yet conquered its aversion to the work of the Old Masters—the public represented by the gentleman who has been writing to the newspaper suggesting that are real National Gallery should not contain the works of unclean foreigners, with shady reputations, merely because they painted pictures which satisfied, more or less, the tastes of the critics. The idea of this patriotic Philistine is that the national collections should be representative of national heroism, and should contain nothing but pictures of British battles by land and sea, and episodes of history in which the Briton can find stimulation for his flagging patriotism. Not for him the so-called masterpieces of Titian or Rembrandt or Velasquez, which were not of native production, and which deal with nothing from which profit, either national personal, can be derived. His pictures must have the trumpet call of actuality, and art may go hang! There must be a great deal to be said for this point of view, for it is not heard for the first time, and more than one gallery under municipal management—more than one notable artist—has shown decided leanings towards this ideal. But one rather gathers that the demand is already met by certain of the more energetic among the illustrated papers and magazines, and, in a minor degree by the street boardings. Education by pictorial poster is already an important means of political education, and one sees no reason why the idea should not be extended to affairs of blood and thunder which can be quite conveniently and calmly studied from the top of an omnibus or tramcar. But, meanwhile, one may confess admission to the old-fashioned notion that the qualities to be looked for in a work of art do not belong entirely to its subject, and that, more often than not, one is content with the beauties of presentation, whilst, perhaps, in our patriotic hearts deploring the fact that they do not perfectly accord with the strains of "Rule, Britannia" or "God save the King."

It is possible that this critic has taken an exaggerated view of the public necessities, and one may be still safe in pointing out that for those who do not particularly admire the work of the old painters there are ample opportunities in London of studying many kinds of painting with a more modern—and certainly a more British—flavour.

THE FINE ART SOCIETY.

The Fine Art Society in Bond-street at present shows the work of four men who have all made reputations. Of these Mr. Julius Olsson is perhaps the most familiar. He is a student of the sea, and loves it best in its more dramatic moments, when the waves are high and the clouds are racing. Seen together, his pictures suggest insistence upon one mood and one scheme of colour, which become monotonous, but there is no question of his knowledge and of his individual if not greatly-varying view What one finds least satisfactory is the lack of design. The jumbled masses of water suggest movement, but not rhythmic movement, and neither surface nor depth. With often a fine sense of lighting, his sketches are not coherent, and often fail to recognise the majesty of the sea. The best is perhaps the large landscape, "A Choppy Day off the Isle of Wight." Mr. Walter Donne's work is in direct contrast to Mr. Olsson's. He has no preoccupation with any particular subject, and takes his material where he finds it. He is pre-eminently the traveller with the sketchbook, but fortunately with an instinct for ordered design, and a mind somewhat above the purveyor of pretty bits. He has certain interests also in lighting, but is rather apt to emphasise local colour. What one finds fault with most is a tendency to the common view, as in "The Valley of Evermen," where a fine subject is seen impersonally, without comment or concentration, a geographical but hardly an æsthetic interpretation. A large canvas, "The Dead City, Les Baux," fails because it suggests Gustave Dore in its colour and melodrama, and is thus, essentially, merely an illustration. The third artist is Mr. Yoshio Markino, a Japanese painter, who began his European career some years ago with many amusing views of London, translated into the Japanese formula. Since then his art has been modified by Western ideas, but he still maintains something of the airless decoration of the wood engravings of Japan. His sketches illustrate "The Colour of Rome," and are realistic in detail, although lacking in atmosphere and occasionally hard in outline. Mr. Warwick Goble completes the quartet. He is primarily a draughtsman and designer in the style of Mr. Rackham, but has imagination of his own and a quite dexterous touch in water-colour. His illustration to the "Water Babies" of Kingsley are full of fancy, and some of the landscapes, such as "Bideford," are not without charm.

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The Promenade Concerts came to an end this week, to the regret, it is safe to say, of all music-lovers, who would gladly have such enjoyable concerts continued indefinitely. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the past season has been a very successful one and that another series may be looked for again as a matter of course next year, and it is safe to assume for many year to come. Nowadays, when so many concerts fail to attract, it is pleasant to think that there are some at least occupying a happier category. Nor can it be said that the Promenade owes their popularity in the smallest degree to any week concessions to unworthy tastes. On the contrary, the consistently high standard of the music heard is one of the most admirable features of these essentially popular concerts, and serious musicians have even suggested before now that the programmes are sometimes almost too stiff. But Mr. Wood, like Browning's Duke, prefers "never to stoop"; and his attitude would seem to have been justified by results. As regards the various novelties heard during the season, if none made a very overpowering impression, not a few interesting works were introduced, and among them one of the simplest of all in the shape of Walford Davies's Solemn Melody for organ and strings lingers in the memory as favourable as any. Also it may be noted that this received the distinction of being repeated. This is a matter, by the way, in respect of which the Promenades are open to criticism. In the ordinary way a novelty, however great its success, is never heard of subsequently. This is surely a wrong policy. The best of each year's novelties should obtain further hearing.

THE NEWCASTLE FESTIVAL.

The Newcastle Musical Festival, which is engaging attention this week, starts at a time when nearly all the older festivals are finding it more and more difficult to pay their way, and it remains to be seen, therefore, if the step will prove a wise one. At the outset, possibly, plentiful support may be forthcoming for a new undertaking, but there seems considerable reason to believe that, speaking generally, the provincial festival as we have hitherto known it must be regarded as a threatened if not an actually moribund institution. In his case of Newcastle, however, the committee have certainly been wise in casting their net as widely as possible, and in drawing up a programme far removed from the solemn affairs, consisting exclusively of oratorios and cantatas, which were once considered de rigueur in such cases. Of the many novelties promised, one of the most remarkable seems likely to be Busoni's piano concerto, which is not only one of the longest works of its kind in existence but possesses further the unprecedented feature of a male chorus in its last movement. This will be almost the first appearance of Busoni in England in his capacity as composer, though most musical readers will be aware, of course, that he has written a great deal of music of high aim. Also it may be recalled that in Berlin, where he has his home, he gives concerts every year devoted to new and unfamiliar works of all schools, which do him all the more credit inasmuch as he never seeks or expects to make them pay.

THE BRITISH COMPOSER.

The British composer has been receiving a good deal of attention lately in the columns of "Musical News." The subject of his grievance—no new one, assuredly—arose again as the result of some figures to which Mr. Frederick Corder, as president of the Society of British Composers drew attention. Apparently Mr. Corder felt dissatisfied with the number of British works produced by Mr. Henry Wood during the promenade season. The 138 members of the society just mentioned had between them composed 525 orchestral works in the course of a twelvemonth, and, while not claiming high value for each of these compositions, Mr. Corder maintained that "from them it would be possible to draw up sixty-one programmes for a promenade season without going out of the country for a work, and without giving one twice over." This may be so; but, at the same time, it is obviously essential—unless musical enterprise is to spell bankruptcy—for the promoters of such concerts to consider the public taste in framing their programmes, and it is idle to deny that the public, as a general rule, care not a fig about unfamiliar works, in which category, of course, would have to be placed most, if not all, of the compositions for which Mr. Corder claimed a hearing.

A NEW DRAMATIC AUTHOR.

Mr. Monckton Hoffe's play at Wyndham's Theatre is full of theatrical promise. He knows how to engineer situations, and, above all, he has the gifts of characterisation and an easy wit. Mr. Hoffe has been an actor, a fact one could have deduced from "The Little Damozel." His knowledge of the stage has given him power and certainty of touch, but it also has led him to contrive situations without much regard to their probability. That an elderly roue about to marry might pay over £10,000 to a roue who is not so elderly in order that an inconvenient young woman might be married out of harm's way, is possible, but far-fetched. It is sufficiently probable, however, to make a good first act, with very racy dialogue. The characters are well observed. Capt. in Neil Partington, rich and unscrupulous with a veneer of pompous self-rectitude, is quite a little creation and is extremely well acted by Mr. Lyle. Recklaw Poole, frankly a knave and genial withal, is alive, and is just one of those parts which Mr. Hawtrey can play so well. Walter Angel who has fallen from a higher estate, and keeps the Cafe Angelique, is an ordinary conscienceless, sensual man. Julie Alardy, who plays the harp in the cafe orchestra, is a kind of miniature Trilby, but her character is indeterminate, as viewed by the second act. At first she means to be avenged on Partington, who has promised to marry her, but she accepts Recklaw Poole when a fictitious cousin leaves him the £10,000 agreed upon by Partington. A precious crew, indeed but amusing. Mr. Monckton Hoffe's witticisms are easy and natural. "When I see three men drinking champagne I know someone is being done," is good. So is Recklaw Poole's sentimentalising about the woman he once loved, "Many times the thought of her has kept me partially sober." There is some truth, too, in the Little Damozel's aphorism, "Love is a thing you can't have unless you can't have it."

If the author could have kept his play on comedy lines it would have been a greater success, but having married the Little Damozel to Recklaw he has fallen back on ordinary theatricalism. Still "The Little Damozel" is amusing and brightly written, and Mr. Monckton Hoffe, who is quite young, should have a brilliant future.

"THE CENSORSHIP MUDDLE."

One of the happiest passages in Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's pamphlet "The Censorship Muddle," which has now been issued by the Chiswick Press in complete form, is the following:—"Ruskin notices this obscene tendency in some English writers. He compares the difference between Dante and Shakspeare in this respect, and asks us to observe how, while Dante's high bearing frowns at the foul jests and talk of coarse people, Shakspeare seems to take a delight in listening to them and copying them; and he notes how Chaucer also, in an atmosphere as wild and sweet as an April morning, does yet often stoop and sniff at these unpleasant odours and ordures with delight. That is to be regretted. But Ruskin says very pointedly, "You will find a strain of this coarseness in all the greatest English writers; it is one of the marks of the true English spirit; you never get the richest fruits of English literature without these weeds." So our Mr. Smallfish and Mr. Leerit and the rest of them may claim that, according to Ruskin, they are merely a rank outburst of the true English spirit."

But Mr. Jones does not add, what he should know very well, that the majority of the authors of these "rank outbursts" display very little to commend them to public notice beyond this rankness. It is perhaps not excessive to say that Chaucer and Shakspeare had a good deal more!

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in your esteemed paper, regarding His Majesty's Horoscope, above the name "R. P. Karkaria," which is presumably intended to expose my ignorance of the calculation of dates. My object was not to show how many Tuesdays have existed in His Majesty's life, because that circumstance is neither of importance nor of interest, as any well-arranged calendar will convey that information—in fact, I had and have before me a calendar affecting a period of 200 years. My object was to show that His Majesty has had two complete circuits of 34 years in his life, and I hope and pray that he will have another. When I say circuit, I mean the circuit of the Planets in the Signs of the Zodiac, which is completed once in 34 years, and in this will be found the fact that I wished to convey. Whether Mr. Karkaria will admit this or not, I do not know. There may be a Tuesday every year on the 9th of November, so far as any purpose may be served, but a year is not a circuit.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. JACOB,
Late of Simla.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. R. P. Karkaria's letter in your issue of today, regarding Mr. Jacob's Horoscope of the life of His Majesty, it would appear that your correspondent has not followed the context of what forms Mr. Jacob's forecast. That Tuesday on the 9th of November has recurred oftener than twice in the past 68 years, there is no doubt: I have a tabulation for the period 1752 to 1952 inclusive, which gives the recurrences as in the years 1802, 1813, 1819, 1830, 1841, 1847, 1858, 1869, 1875, 1886, 1897, 1909, 1915, 1926, 1937, and 1943, or sixteen times in 200 years; but it will be noticed that the intervening periods are not the same, while it is the fact that this year is the second occasion when the interval has been exactly

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

WELDING THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Foreign Situation.

SATISFACTION OVER THE CONGO DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

At the Guildhall Banquet to-night, at the commencement of the speeches a suffragette broke a stained glass window with stones.

Mr. Haldane dwelt on the progress which was being made in co-operation between the Army and Navy.

Mr. Asquith said the foreign political situation was brighter than last year. He knew of nothing standing in the way of a full friendly understanding with Germany, which he believed it was the object of the wisest statesmanship of both nations to promote.

Belgium's latest declarations with reference to the Congo opened a hopeful prospect, but he emphasised in the firmest language that the annexation would only be recognised when Belgium had made the complete change in the regime which was desired.

He referred to the two events of the year, the Union of South Africa and the Defence Conference, and said the latter was animated throughout by a deep sense of the unity and inter-dependence of the Empire.

Mr. Asquith referred to the spontaneous association of the Government and people of England in Japan's mourning for her most illustrious statesman. He predicted that the late Prince Ito would always find a place among those honoured as the architects of great nations.

Mr. Kato, replying for the Diplomatic Corps, rejoiced at the friendship between Great Britain and Japan which was so powerful a factor in the maintenance of the peace of the whole civilised world. The Japanese hoped that the alliance would long continue.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

The Suffragettes who broke a window at the Guildhall were arrested. Both gained an entrance disguised as charwomen and remained concealed all day.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS AND INDIA.

Crown of India for Lady Minto.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The only recipients of Indian Honours included in the Birthday list, are the Countess Minto on whom the Crown of India is conferred and Dr. Sven Hedin who is created a K.C.I.E

The King's Police medal has been conferred on fifty officers and men of the Police, of whom thirty-four are natives of India distributed through all the provinces and Burma.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

World wide congratulations are pouring in at Sandringham on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday, which has been observed with ceremony throughout the Empire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 10.

The list of police officers and men who have been given the Police Medal in connection with the King's Birthday has not yet been received in India but expected during the next few days.

SAD AFFAIR AT SANDRINGHAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. Montague Guest, one of the King's party at Sandringham, fell dead while shooting yesterday afternoon.

THE KIEL NAVY SCANDAL.

Germany in an Uproar.

SEARCHING ENQUIRY DEMANDED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

The storm of indignation which has arisen in Germany over the Kiel scandals is comparable to the outburst which resulted from the publication of the Kaiser interview in the *Daily Telegraph* in November 1908. An enquiry into the management of the Navy is demanded. The Kaiser has given a special audience to Admirals Tirpitz, Fischel and Mueller on the subject.

WAGES IN THE COTTON TRADE.

Attempt at Automatic Fixation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The Committee of the Federation of the Cotton Spinners of Manchester has considered a letter from Sir Edward Clarke, relative to the automatic fixing of wages. It is believed that no decision was arrived at, but information is withheld.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Resignation of Nawab Syed Bilgrami.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10

Nawab Syed Bilgrami has resigned his membership of the Council of India. He is unable to winter in London and will sail for India on the 2nd of December.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have received to request the Tramway Co. to reserve two front benches in each car for the exclusive use of non-smokers.

THE BUDGET AND THE LORDS.

Plain Bold Action Advocated.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Yesterday's announcement in the *Times* regarding the rejection of the Budget is accepted as conclusive.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that forty Peers who are opposed to the rejection have memorialised Lord Lansdowne stating that they will abstain from voting.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the destruction of the Budget must be a signal for great protest meetings. Plain bold leading is wanted with dramatic strokes appealing to imagination. The time may be ripe to extend the financial privileges of the Commons by solemn declaration that financial resolutions have force of law after the expiry of session. Thus taxes would continue to be collected in spite of the Lords. The election cry will be "Peers or People."

The *Daily News* says the events between the rejection of the Budget and the dissolution will exceed in gravity the estimates of the Conservative press.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

Hopes for a Compromise.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Sydney telegrams report that the conference of the various unions has invited the proprietors of the coal-fields to a conference with a view to redressing grievances. If no conference takes place before the 16th instant, the unions have resolved to recommend a strike of all the coal and transport trades.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

A telegram from Sydney states that seven Southern collieries have struck. Coal is now at fifty shillings per ton and the Peninsular and Oriental Company has arranged to import coal largely from Japan.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY

Egyptian Proposals Rejected.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Paris advices state, it is understood, that the Council of the Suez Canal Company has decided to reject the Egyptian proposals for the renewal of the concession and will allow the matter to drop.

LORD KITCHENER IN JAPAN.

Reviews Troops with the Emperor.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Emperor accompanied by Lord Kitchener reviewed the troops taking part in the manœuvres at Utsunomiya. Lord Kitchener was the principal guest at the luncheon.

CANADIAN NAVY SCHEME.

The Financial Difficulty Pointed Out.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Mr. Monk, the Conservative leader of Quebec, speaking at Montreal, said that Canada was not equal to the financial burden of her own navy which would be useless to assist the Motherland and would involve Canada in European quarrels.

THE STEINHEIL TRIAL.

Revulsion of Feeling.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The feature of the Steinheil trial in Paris during the last two days, has been the extraordinary contradictions in the evidence of important witnesses for the prosecution of their previous depositions. Public sympathy is rather turning in favour of the prisoner.

NAVAL PROMOTION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Rear-Admiral Frederick W. Fisher has been promoted to be Vice-Admiral.

THE KURRAM BORDER DISPUTE.

Afghan Commissioner Nominated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 10.

The new Governor of Khost has announced that he has been nominated the Afghan Commissioner to settle the questions connected with the boundary disputes on the Kurram border. This should simplify the arrangements for dealing on the spot with the troublesome subject of water right in the neighbourhood of Kharlachindom. It may be remembered that in June last the quarrel between the Turis and Khostwals threatened to have serious consequences.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CAWNPORE RESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 10.

Mr. W. Pearse, aged 54, of Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Company, died suddenly yesterday of heart failure. He had bicycled to his office in excellent health and on entering exchanged a cheerful "good morning" with the assistants and went to hang up his coat when he fell heavily forward and expired almost immediately before medical assistance could arrive. The greatest sympathy is felt for his wife and daughters. The deceased was greatly respected and the funeral last night was largely attended.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Arrival at Bhopal.

THE BEGUM'S HOSPITALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOPAL, NOVEMBER 10.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto had a most enthusiastic reception at Bhopal this morning. Her Highness had spared no pains to show that she was welcoming not only the representative of the King-Emperor, but also her personal friends. The station was charmingly decorated and a distinguished company were assembled on the platform. In the centre stood Her Highness, supported by her sons, Nawab Naerulla Khan, Colonel Nawab Obeidulla Khan and Nawab Hamidulla Khan. The Rajas of Rajgarh and Narsingarh were also present. The European officers included the Hon'ble Colonel Daly, Lieutenant-General De Veux, Major General Drummond, Major Bayley the Resident, Colonel Grimston and many others. Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. De Veux, Mrs. Barley and the numerous guests of Her Highness witnessed the proceedings. After the usual ceremonies His Excellency drove off with Her Highness escorted by a regiment of Imperial Service Lancers. The smartness of the escort attracted general admiration and reflected the greatest credit on the Commandant, Colonel Obeidulla Khan, A. D. C. to the Viceroy. The cortege proceeded along a route, lavishly decorated, to the Residency where Their Excellencies are staying, while the rest of the party are accommodated in a luxurious camp fitted with every convenience and bright with flowers.

The morning was spent in receiving Her Highness the Begum, the Rajas of Rajgarh and Narsingarh who had come in long distances to pay homage to the Viceroy and in returning the visit of the Begum Lady Minto also exchanged visits with Her Highness and at the return visit several ladies of the Begum's family were presented. In the afternoon there was a most successful Gymkhana ending with a sham fight. The waterfall tent pegging was a special feature of the Gymkhana and the skill of the performers elicited rounds of applause. The events were varied and cleverly devised. The sham fight was singularly realistic. The scheme of the fight was an attack down the low hills opposite the Parade Ground by a large body of frontier tribesmen who successfully drove in the infantry outpost who were eventually cut to pieces by the main force. The keeness of the troops showed how thoroughly they entered into the spirit of the battle. After the troops who had taken part in the shamfight had marched past, Lady Minto distributed the prizes to the winners of the Gymkhana events.

The kind courtesy of the Begum was evidently appreciated by the numerous guests and her four little grandsons who were in the full dress uniform of HerHighness' Body-guard were the recipients of much attention. In the evening there was a quiet dinner at the Presidency, followed by a small dance at the Guest House.

DEATH OF A BURMESE PRINCESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 10.

The death of the Burmese Princess Teiktin Hais occurred in Mandalay. The deceased was the daughter of Engsnay Urf, Crown Prince of Burma, who, in trying to protect his brother King Mindoon from murderous assault, was killed by Myingun and Myingundine, sons of Mindoon, who attempted to wrest the throne from their father. The two princes afterwards fled to Rangoon where they were secured and sent to Bengal by Sir Charles Bernard, the then Chief Commissioner of Burma. The two subsequently escaped from Bengal as State pensioners. The late Princes lived quietly in Upper Burma and although her pension like those of other members of ex-Royal family had been enhanced lately through the magnanimity of the Viceroy on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, finding her means insufficient to live upon she speculated in timber trade and died from the effects of malaria contracted while supervising her works in Madaya, a feverish sub-division. By her death the list of State pensioners which at one time numbered forty odd has now only been reduced to eleven.

THE KHEDDAH CASE.

Briscoe-Birch's Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOV. 10.

The prosecution in the Kheddah case was closed to-day after nine days' hearing and the defence opened on behalf of Briscoe-Birch, acting Superintendent of Keddahs before Mr. Justice Ormond and a Special Jury. The accused is charged with criminal breach of trust in regard to a Government elephant called "cuttack."

The accused made a statement to the Court wherein he stated he received 228 elephants from Mr. Dalrymple Clark when the latter made over charge to him on 30th April 1906 "Cuttack" was not included in the number. He had accounted to Government for every one of the elephants. He was informed that the elephant "Cuttack" was the property of Messrs. Green and Co. and he was asked by Renny to took after it. As far as he was aware it was not "Cuttack," if it was he was unable to say how it came into the possession of Green and Co. He did not know what became of the Original "Cuttack." He had nothing to do with the sale of elephants in 1906. His reason for removing it from camp before giving over charge to the new Superintendent was that he thought the latter was unacquainted with Clark, and Green and Co. might naturally object to it being kept with Government elephants. He was not present when Clark negotiated the sale with Messrs. Steels and did not know what elephants were sold or handed over to Messrs. Steels by him. Defence case is proceeding.

KIDDERPORE DOCK EXTENSION.

Mahomedan Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

The Mahomedans of 24 Perganas have sent a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor protesting against the Port Commissioners' acquiring 6,000 bighas of land for the extension of the Kidderpur Docks. They urge that it has always been the practice to exempt lands being acquired over which there are mosques and burial grounds.

UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL MEETING.

The Excise and Oudh Estates Bills Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 10.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council held here in Government House, His Honour Sir John Hewett opened the proceedings with a reference to a letter received by him from Lady Curzon Wyllie and the family of the late Dr. Lalcaca expressing thanks for the resolution of condolence adopted by the Council.

In reply to Rai Sriram Bahadur's interpellation about the recommendations of the Secondary Education Committee that sat at Naini Tal in June 1907 Mr. Holme indicated nine different directions in which Government has taken action in order to improve and train teachers, control High Schools and open state schools and hospitals, provide funds for buildings, increase the number of headmasters in the Indian (superior) Branch of the Education Service, improve the inspecting staff, allot funds to District Boards to improve the status of middle vernacular schools, revise the grant-in-aid rules and introduce school-leaving certificate examination.

In reply to a question about what had been done to give effect to the recommendation of the Female Education Committee, Mr. Holme gave details about the revision of the establishment of 30 out of 35 model girls schools, the opening of 25 new model schools, the sanction of opening training classes at six towns, the revision in grant rules for schools and scholarships for girls and lady teachers and the appointment of Assistant Inspector and Visiting Governesses.

The Excise Bill was then taken into consideration. Pandit Madan Mohan moved its postponement till the reconstitution of the New Council. This was negatived. In considering the Bill the Government brought forward a number of amendments many of which were among those proposed by Pandit Madan Mohan. While Licensing Committees and local option motions of the Pandit were not accepted his amendment for raising the ages of persons to whom spirit or intoxicating drug could be sold was raised from fourteen to sixteen. The objection against making rules without giving the public an opportunity to express its view prevailed. All rules would be sanctioned after publication except such as in the opinion of Government were needed at once. With a few more amendments the Bill was passed.

After lunch the Oudh Estates Bill and the Oudh Settled Estates Bill were taken into consideration. With a few amendments both were passed. Rai Sriram and Raja Ali Mohamed Khan expressed thanks for the measures which would protect ancient Talukdars' houses and Pandit Sunderlal hoped a similar measure would be passed for the Agra Province.

His Honour the President was satisfied that the general approval of the public was accorded to the Bills and expected the Talukdars to make these Bills very beneficent measures by educating their sons so as to realise the benefits conferred.

After passing the Water Works Bill His Honour said it was the last meeting under the old regulation and hoped the good relations that subsisted between Government and non-official members would characterise the New Council. Before the meeting the members present were photographed.

On his way to Lucknow Sir John Hewett spent a few hours at Hamalpur to meet Thakur Jawaparsad Sing the denizen of the Oudh Talukdars.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Reception at Lucknow.

VIEWS ON THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 10.

Last evening a successful conversazione was held under the auspices of the People's Association, Lucknow, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald at which representatives of all classes holding progressive views were present. In reply to the welcome on behalf of the citizens Mr. Macdonald expressed thankfulness, condemned the deportations as un-British procedure, related how the Labour Party had grown in power and influence and advised constitutional methods as employed by Labour Party in England to achieve substantial reforms in Indian Administration.

LATER.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald being interviewed by the *Tribune* correspondent at Cawnpore said that the Congress, if conducted by constitutional lines and unattended by disturbances, would attract attention in England. The Congress, in his opinion, should represent the views of Indians as the annual meetings of the Labour Party represent their views. About Lahore politics, he said personal feelings run high there. He praised the self-sacrifice of the Punjabis in establishing the Dayanand College at Lahore and the Gurukul at Hardwar.

Mrs. Macdonald said she was pleased to attend a Muslem purdah party at Lahore.

CHARGE UNDER INCOME TAX ACT.

Against the Barsi Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 10.

The District Magistrate is at present engaged in hearing the case instituted by the Collector of Income Tax against the Agent, Barsi Light Railway and Co., Mr. Alexander, for breach of Section 34 of the Income Tax Act which provides the penalty of a fine of ten rupees a day as long as default continues. Mr. Davar, Government Prosecutor, appeared for Government, Mr. De Souza representing the Agent of the Railway Company.

The case against the Company was that they were paying income tax from 1904 and although the Company came into existence from 1897, from this year to 1903 no taxes had been paid as the Agent had not submitted a statement or extract of earnings of the Company to enable the Collector to get the assessments. Rs. 9,864 was claimed now as arrears for that period and also for the year 1909 a claim of Rs. 1,391. The defence urged that copies of extracts of accounts had been submitted to the Government under Section 32 of the Railway Act, though not submitted direct to the Income Tax Collector for assessment of taxes on earnings of the Company. Evidence of clerks in the Collector's office and complainant was recorded and the hearing adjourned.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have agreed to place the services of Mr. MacCabe, Chief Engineer, at the disposal of the Howrah Bridge Committee.

UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT OF A PLEADER.

Order of Suspension.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 10.

Sir George Knox, Mr. Justice Karamat Hussain and Mr. Justice Tudball delivered judgment in the matter of Babu Keshodas, a Pleader practising in the Jhansi Judgeship who had been reported for unprofessional conduct by the District Judge of Jhansi. Their Lordships observed that they were quite satisfied on the evidence that the Pleader took out from the Court a sum of Rs. 187 for a client. His client demanded the money shortly afterwards and the Pleader gave him only Rs. 25 in cash and a promissory note for the balance. It appeared that the client made two other unsuccessful attempts to realise the amount due from the Pleader. Their Lordships thought that there was one very unsatisfactory feature of the case, that the Pleader had prevaricated and many of his statements, must be rejected as false. Their Lordships had given full weight to the recommendation made by the learned District Judge of Jhansi that the Pleader was one of long standing and that he had no reason to believe that this was anything else but an isolated case of misconduct. The order of the Court was that Babu Keshodas be suspended from practice for a period of six months with effect from the 31st July, 1909, and that he do surrender his certificate to the District Judge of Jhansi to be kept by the Registrar of the High Court during the period of suspension

BERI-BERI IN INDIA.

Committee of Enquiry Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Medical Club last evening, Dr. I. Mullick delivered an interesting lecture on beri-beri or epidemic dropsy. After dealing with the symptoms, duration and treatment, he invited his brother practitioners to give their experieness in connection with the treatment of the disease. Three other medical gentlemen narrated their experience. The Chairman, Dr. Bose, added then his quota of personal experience.

LATER.

The Calcutta Corporation have requested the local Government to appoint a Committee for investigation into the cause of beri-beri as it is impossible to prescribe measures for prevention for want of knowledge as to the cause of the disease.

MOSLEMS OF GUJERAT.

Allowed to Present an Address to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, NOVEMBER 10.

A meeting of the Gujerat Branch of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League was held here to-day when the chair was occupied by Syed Mian Kadri, President of the League.

The Chairman in explaining the object of the meeting said that Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency League, was officially informed that His Excellency the Viceroy had graciously consented to receive a deputation and an address of the League. The object of the meeting was to express the great satisfaction felt by all the Mahomedans of the Gujerat at the news.

Mr. Abdul Latif Safri proposed and Munshi Fateh Mahomed seconded, and Mr. Nur Khan, Editor, "Political Bhomiyo" supported the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting has heard with the greatest satisfaction that His Excellency the Viceroy has signified his consent to receive a deputation and an address of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League at Ahmedabad and begs to offer its grateful thanks to him for the gracious consent. This meeting also offers its cordial thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the facilities offered by the Local Government to enable the Mahomedans to present their address."

The deputation will be thoroughly representative of all the divisions of the Presidency. The local people will entertain the delegates at a spacious bungalow engaged for the occasion. The Viceroy will receive the most enthusiastic and loyal welcome by the Mahomedan crowd near the Jumma Masjid.

MURDER IN A JAIL.

Officials Attacked by Convicts

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

A shocking case of murder within the jail compound is reported form Buxar. The jailor of the Buxar Central Jail, accompanied by the head-warder on Friday last, went his usual round through the jail. While passing through the verandah of the Hospital building where the convicts were waiting in line for examination, the jailor was accosted by a convict who feigned to state certain of his grievances, and while thus talking a convict from the back, who was also sitting in line with the others, assaulted him with a sharp knife and simultaneously with him the man who was talking with him attacked the jailor in front with another knife. The jailor fell down senseless and the head-warder in his attempt to save his master was attacked by one of the assassins and received serious wounds on his side. The Superintendent, Mr. Gillet, who was in the Hospital, came out of his room when the assassins were still making a free use of their knives, and seeing the other warders, who reached the spot on hearing the hue and cry, failing to control and catch hold of the assassins he ordered them to fire, but before long the assassins were controlled by the other warders. The jailor and head-warder were carried to the hospital at once, but the former succumbed to his wounds in the evening. The head-warder, though still alive, is in a very precarious condition. The Magistrate at once reached the spot and took their dying declarations and the matter is being inquired into by the local police

CHITTAGONG SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chatterjee to-day were engaged in hearing the Chittagong sedition case in which Ramani Mahun Das was convicted of publishing a book of seditious songs and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The accused published the book after collecting songs from various published books. The defence objected to the translation and said the book was published advertising some medicines. Their Lordships reserved judgment.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD CURZON ON INDIA.

In his lecture on the place of India in the Empire, Lord Curzon made an attempt, as he said himself, to balance the two sides of the account. He refrained from formulating any distinct propositions, or submitting definite specifics starting from the subject which formed the central part of his address, he ranged over a wider field and spoke wisely and well upon the general political situation. He treated the question with the judicial calmness of a historian. Everything controversial was scrupulously avoided. The presentment of the case was clear and comprehensive, and it was made with such discrimination and caution, that there was very little to provoke a difference of opinion, and nothing to arouse bitter contention or passionate argument. The paramount position which he would assign to India in the scheme of Imperial Federation is so high, that Lord Rosebery, who presided at the meeting, very gently demurred to his view. The claim which he put forward for India was as high as any Indian might desire. "Give her a sense of pride in the Imperial partnership," he said, "and place her at the high table in the banquet hall of the Empire States." At the Imperial Conference, save the one held two years back, she had no place even "below the salt." She was ignored as completely, as if she never existed as a part, not to say a vital part, of the Empire. But there are signs already that India will force herself to the front and will have her rightful position eventually in the Imperial Federation. Lord Curzon never spoke a more momentous truth than when he observed that England was as indispensable to India as India was to England. The union is of immense benefit to both. If England were to lose India, her lustre as a world-power will be dimmed. England can live, nevertheless, without India; but India cannot live without the connection. With us it is a question of life and death: for there is no national, homogeneous life in India. Only fools and fanatics will deny the statement of Lord Curzon that in the recognition of the principle that each country is indispensable to the other lies their mutual happiness and strength.

"IMPERFECT DISCRIMINATION."

Although Lord Curzon is fully alive to the immense benefits conferred by Western education upon India, he thinks it was placed at the disposal of the subject races "with imperfect discrimination." He has refrained from making his point clear. It may be that its amplification might have drawn him into the region of controversy, which was obviously foreign to the purpose of his paper. We cannot tell what he means. Surely, I do not think he believes that the introduction of English education was a blunder of the British rule! Suppose he had lived in the time of Macaulay, when the controversy was raging between the partisans of Western and Oriental culture, would he have sided with the latter? Who can tell? Lord Curzon just "hints a doubt and hesitates dislike," which affords room enough for speculation, but very slender ground for argument. We would have liked a man of his great authority and experience to have pointed out wherein the system of our education is defective, and what means should be employed to remedy the evil. While in India he took very active and real interest in education, but its product in the shape of the Universities Act was generally viewed by natives with aversion and distrust.

ENGLISH EDUCATION AND THE VERNACULARS.

We are wedded to English for good or ill. The Swadeshi propaganda has not gone the length of boycotting the English language or Western knowledge. There is some talk about the settlement of a national vernacular for all India. It has hitherto been confined among a few enthusiasts, and there is little chance of the project coming to a successful issue. There was shrewd sarcasm in the observation of Lord Curzon that "the paradoxical point has even been attained that it is to Englishmen that India has to look for the preservation of her vernaculars. Any attempt to revive or enforce their study at the expense of English is viewed with intense suspicion by the advanced Indian party as an attempt to rob them of their newly won patrimony." Very true English education is in the first place a marketable commodity. The B. A., besides being furnished with the chance of earning a decent livelihood, has a value of his own in the matrimonial market. On the other hand, the maiden Matriculate also improves her prospects of marriage by the half-mark she has thus obtained. Apart from material considerations, English literature has cast a spell on us, and for this blessing we can not be too grateful to England. It has not yet reached in sufficient measure upon the vernaculars, while we have been pleading persistently for the education of the masses, we have done comparatively little for enriching our vernaculars for their benefit. Some of us are ostentatiously proud of our ignorance of our own tongue. Some of us are ashamed of our own homely words and the importation of English words is steadily going on. In some cases the foreign terms are necessary, in others they are used simply from affectation. When the occasion demands, our academical interest, our speculative enthusiasm for our vernaculars is unstinted, and we all join heartily in deploring their prevalent neglect. Sometimes we blame ourselves for it, sometimes we blame the Government. But as a body, we feel no consuming interest in our native tongue. Our literature is barren and jejune, compared with the splendid treasures of English literature. It is our happiness and our solace. It is a powerful instrument for the elevation of our mind and characters Those of my countrymen, who have used it ill, are either insensible to its proper influence, or have not been sufficiently acquainted with it to appreciate its worth. They turn into a course, when they use it to spout sedition, breed discontent and sow race-hatred. In the advice, which Lord Curzon has given in this connection, he follows the guidance of Lord Morley. He says that England should not be unduly disheartened by calumny, or dismayed by violent deeds, but that she should ever show a lively and sympathetic interest in Indian affairs, should foster co-operation and self-help and guide her national aspirations into prudent channels.

THE VICEROY ON THE FEUDATORY STATES.

Lord Minto's speech at Udaipur is so important that it will serve as a land mark in the history of the relations of the feudatory Chiefs of India with the Paramount Power. He reiterates the pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, and renewed in the Proclamation of His Majesty, when he came to the throne. The significance of the Viceroy's pronouncement does not lie so much in his emphasising the just principles and the wise and humane policy enunciated in these royal despatches, as in his full recognition that the necessities of the times have changed, that we are on the threshold of a new era of thought in India, and that the policy to be pursued with regard to the Native States must suffer a modification in harmony with the change of circumstances. His advice to political officers to take a note of these facts, and shape their conduct accordingly, is a counsel of perfection. The British suzerainty must be exercised for the prevention of misrule in feudatory States. But, otherwise, there should be as little interference as possible in their internal affairs. The political officer may afford very useful help and guidance, without being the meddlesome and obnoxious. His principle of action may be sweetened and exalted by sympathy with the honest endeavours of a prince to work out his own salvation. There should be no rigid insistence on the mere form and letter of rules and regulations. There will always, I fancy, be a natural tendency on the part of the bureaucracy to take its cue from headquarters, and if the policy emanating from the fountain-head is humane and liberal, there will be a general bias towards it on the part of those who are charged with its execution. We may be pretty sure, therefore, that his advice will have a salutary effect. Most of the Indian Princes of former days were ignorant and unenlightened, wedded to the antiquated methods of rule of their fathers, and insensible to the evil of gross abuses and wide-spread corruption. Many Chiefs of the present day are enlightened, and have been carrying on their government on Western lines, in respect of order, method and justice. They are competent and intelligent enough to rule their States fairly well, and they would not brook the sort of control, to which their fathers submitted without a murmur, and even with ready acquiescence. They will now have the political officer as their guide and friend, and not as a stern monitor, whose word was law. The keynote of the present policy was thus expressed by the Viceroy: "The foundation stone of the whole system is a recognition of identity of interests between the Imperial Government and the Durbars, and the minimum of interference with the latter in their own affairs. I have always been opposed to anything like pressure on the Durbars with a view to introducing British methods of administration. I have preferred that reforms should emanate from the Durbars themselves, and grow up in harmony with the traditions of the State." The great principle of identity of interests is as applicable to the relations of the Government with its subjects, as it is to those of the Government and the feudatory States. As I have before observed in this column, the liberal concessions made by Government will enable the people to have a more vivid perception of this important truth, they will, in the language of Burke, "teach the grand lesson to Government and subject,—no longer to regard each other as adverse parties."

DION.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

A press note was issued last night giving the following telegram:—

November 9.

From Governor of Bombay, Ganeshkhind, to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, Buckingham Palace, London.

On behalf of the Bombay Presidency Sir George Clarke offers to His Majesty humble and heartfelt congratulations on his birthday. The people of the Presidency pray that His Majesty may long be spared to guide the destinies of the Empire.

Telegram, dated November 9.

From Edward R. and I. Sandringham, to His Excellency the Governor, Ganeshkhind.

Please convey my sincere thanks to the Bombay Presidency for their message of loyal congratulation and good wishes which I greatly appreciate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOV. 10.

His Majesty's birthday was celebrated in Madras with great eclat. The Mahajana Sabha had a social gathering in honour of the event and several schools got a holiday. In the Moffusil there were also a celebration at Chingleput and at Tanjore. The celebrations were on a grand scale.

INFANT MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA.

Causes Explained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOV. 10.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation has been informed by the Health Department that the high rate of infant mortality amongst Indians is chiefly due to convulsions and pulmonary diseases, but a large proportion of deaths is due to prematurity and wasting diseases. Uncleanliness with regard to the infant and soon after birth, probably explains the very large number of children who die from convulsions during the first fortnight of life. Of the pulmonary diseases bronchitis is by far the most fatal and can only be explained by want of care on the part of the parents. Death from inherent weakness or malnutrition are chiefly unavoidable, but some are due to want of care.

PLAGUE IN NAGPUR.

Active Preventive Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 10.

The plague mortality is below fifty. Inoculation is pushed on very vigorously, even payment is made to inoculated persons who are poor. Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, President of the Plague Charitable Relief Fund, and its Secretary any members are taking a keen interest to give relief to the poor sufferers. This year health camps even are not free from rats. Rats are dying in the health camps also. Fires are almost a daily occurrence.

Mr. G. L. Subhedar, Barrister-at-Law, whose property was recently destroyed owing to a fire, gave notice to the Bombay Chief Representative of Property Insurance Company of London to settle his claim amounting to rupees over four thousand within a fortnight. It appears that Subhedar will go to Court if his claim is not settled amicably within the notice period.

THE RECENT DACOITIES.

More House Searches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

In connection with the recent political dacoities, the Police searched four houses in the Tamluk District of Midnapur on Friday, including that of Troilakhyanath Rakshit, late Vice-Chairman of the Local Municipality. Correspondence, between Troilakhyanath Babu's son and a Calcutta Samity was seized. No arrests were made. Six houses were also searched in the Gunghor parganna of Midnapore and the Narghat Kutchery house. Forty armed Police were posted at the Narghat Kutchery in connection with the search. Some houses in Bankura have also been raided.

THE SWADESHI SHEBA SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FARIDPUR, NOVEMBER 10.

Judgment in the Swadeshi Sheba Sedition Case was given yesterday by Mr. Clifford, District Magistrate. The apology tendered by the printer Peary Mohan Roy and the author Satish Chatterjee are accepted and they are discharged. The pamphlets concerned are directed to be destroyed.

THE "HITABADI" SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

At the Police Court to-day Mr. Swinhoe resumed the further hearing of the "Hitabadi" sedition case. The defence doubted the correctness of the translation of the alleged seditious articles and prayed that the case might either be committed to the Sessions or be tried by two Magistrates one of whom knows Bengali. The Magistrates adjourned the case till the 17th when he should consider whether the case should be tried by him or sent to the Sessions.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 10.

R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" which sails for Karachi on Friday takes with her on board 240 rank and file and 54 followers 25th Mountain Battery.

EXTORTION BY RAILWAY POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

The Magistrate of Dinapur delivered judgment in the Parbatipur Railway Police extortion case, in which a Sub-Inspector and another were charged with having extorted Rs. 320 from Mashtulla Sarkar. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

The Annual Administration Report of the Port of Calcutta showed an advance of Rs. 10,59,488 on last year's income although the year was one of general depression in trade which resulted in a falling off of Rs. 2,18,018 in earnings at important jetties, but this loss was more than compensated by the large increase in imports of Java Sugar and rice from Burma.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 10.

Major Cleveland, I.M.S., Secretary to the P. M. O. in India, takes three months' leave this cold weather.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment of a Cavalry School in this country.

As Recruiting Staff Officers are executive officers working under the orders of the Adjutant General in India, the Government of India have decided that these officers (with the exception of the Staff Officer, Recruiting Section, Army Headquarters) shall no longe be regarded as Staff Officers, being in future designated 'Recruiting Officers.'

MAN-EATER NEAR BURDWAN.

Panic Stricken People.

A correspondent of the "Statesman" supplies the following fuller details of the ravages of a man-eating tiger near Burdwan:—Kalna is a small trade centre on the river Hooghly and is within 50 miles of the metropolis. It is a sub-division within the district of Burdwan. Excepting a few Missionaries, it has no European population—the Sub-divisional Officer being a Bengalee.

Leopards now and then appear in Kalna, and the local Municipality has erected a trap to catch these unwelcome visitors with goats as bait. Recently, however, a man-eating tiger has made its appearance in Kalna, and having once tasted human blood, it refuses to be tempted by goats and sheep. A few days ago, while a shepherd boy was taking home four buffaloes, he was suddenly attacked by the brute. The boy was on the back of a buffalo, but as soon as the buffaloes saw the tiger they stampeded with their calves, and the boy fell to the ground in the rush. He was promptly seized and killed by the tiger and after devouring a portion of the body, the animal made off. When the buffaloes reached home at nightfall without the shepherd boy, a search was made, and the party devoured body was found in a small bush on the wayside.

The Rev. E. Mayo, of the local Missionary Hospital, offered to stuff the partly devoured body with some deadly poison, so that the tiger on coming back, and partaking of the poisoned flesh might be killed. But the parents and relatives of the boy would not allow the dead body to remain there and hence the reverend gentleman's scheme failed.

The next victim of the tiger was a man carrying a "Shitola (goddess of small-pox) idol. It then attacked a muscular cooly employed on the construction work of the Hooghly-Kulna-Kutwa Railway. The cooly was sleeping in his hut at the time he was attacked. He fought the beast and tried to strangle it and Master Stripes had to beat a hasty retreat. The cooly was, however, severely injured and is now under treatment. The tiger then paid a visit to an adjacent village, called Satgachia, and attacked a boy as he was coming out of his house with others. An alarm was at once raised and people come from all sides, and made a horrible noise. Terrified at the row, the tiger let go its victim, but not before fatally mauling the poor boy. Now in the neighbourhood of Kalna no one dares come out of his house after nightfall, and the utmost terror and consternation prevails.

As none in the neighbourhood has got firearms, the tiger is roaming about the country with impunity. Two native Shikaris came from Shantipur, which is across the river to kill the tiger but as they were very poorly equipped they could not trace the man-eater.

Unless the District Magistrate of Burdwan with other European sportsmen and Raja Bunbehari Kapur come to Kalna with the trained elephants of the Burdwan Raj, it will be very difficult for any one to find out or kill the brute.

RAILWAY RETURN.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Oct, on 17·28 miles open,

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs.	Rs. 900
Or per mile of Railway.....	28	17	.....	45
For previous 16 weeks of half year	7,378	4,163	32	11,563
Total for 17 weeks	7,878	4,463	32	12,363
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	407	404	1	812
Per mile of Ry..	24	23	.....	47
Total to corresponding date..	7,086	2,530	32	9,648

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 12
Increase to date .....Rs. 2,715

THE wedding is to take place at Kolhapore, of Archibald Graham, fourth son of the late Donald Graham, of Airthrey Castle, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, and Dorothy, third daughter of Allan Shuttleworth, of Stonar House, Stonar near Sandwich, Kent.

THE trial of persons arrested in connection with the alleged sedition in Patiala is not likely to take place before the beginning of next month.

DURING the past twenty years deposits and cash balances in Irish joint stock banks have increased by £20,082,000, Irish deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank by £7,815,000, and deposits in Irish Trustee Savings Banks by £138,060.

A WEDDING is to take place in the Cathedral of Lahore, on February 12 next of Walter Hamilton Lang, 16th Cavalry (Indian Army), and Irene Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr T. F. Higgins, barrister, Lahore.

MAJOR TAMAKI, of the Japanese Imperial Staff, has arrived at Algiers for the purpose of studying, on behalf of his Government, the means by which Japan could open up commercial relations in Algeria, Tunis and East Africa.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

WAGING WAR AGAINST THE KING.

Savarkar's Appeal Argued.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

EMPERATOR VS. GANESH DAMODAR SAVARKAR.

For the Accused: Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Mr. B. V. Desai.

For the Crown: The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships yesterday resumed the hearing in the appeal preferred by the accused, who, in June last, was convicted of sedition under Section 124A and of abetment to wage war against the King under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Nasik, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to transportation for life on the second charge, both the sentences to run concurrently. He was further ordered to forfeit all his property to Government.

Mr. Baptista, in further arguing the appeal, at first briefly recapitulated the facts and said that his client had been convicted under the general chapter of abetment. He said he mentioned that because if their Lordships came to the same conclusion there would be a difference in punishment.

He contended that it should not be assumed that British Government was inconsistent with the Hindu religion. He said that the Sessions Judge had arrived at his conclusion on that assumption only. He submitted that the poems were mythological references and that they did not refer to the present time, but rather to the future.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: No, it may mean the present time. The translator has put it in the form, but anyone, reading it in Marathi would take it as referring to the present time.

Mr. Baptista then said that the next question was whether the British Government was referred to. If their Lordships believed that the British Government was referred to, then he would not take up the time of the Court.

Referring to the word "parka" he observed that that word meant hostile.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked that the word "parka" was used in a double sense, viz., hostile and foreigner. His Lordship said that in one case it might mean one thing and in another case it might mean the other. It was for the reader to understand the word. His Lordship understood the substance of the poem to be that "men should rise to drive out the 'parka.'"

Mr. Baptista's argument was that the poem was merely a statement of what had happened and what would happen if one became arrogant. There was no instigation to wage war. He argued further that the poems did not bring the Government into hatred as defined in section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. He said that the Sessions Judge had made use of a passage from the BhagwatGita to come to the conclusion that the time had now been reached when the God would appear and set aside 'adharma.' He submitted that there was not a single word on the record that referred to the Bhagwat Gita.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Mr. Kennedy's conclusion seems to me to be far-fetched, but let us look at the poems from more solid grounds. The sting of the whole poem is that the black will drive away the foreigners. The first idea that would occur to one, is that the black are urged to drive away the foreigners; that would refer to the British Government as they come in the category of foreigners.

Mr. Baptista:—But, my Lord, the word "parka" is used here in the sense of "hostile," not in the sense of a "foreigner."

Continuing Mr. Baptista said that the translator had admitted in his evidence that in this poem the word "parka" could be translated as hostile all through.

Mr. Justice Heaton: If you take it to mean hostile, then it may come to this also that the poem is written by one who belongs to the extremist party and he thinks the moderates to be his enemies.

Mr. Baptista: I do not think that that time has yet been reached.

The learned counsel, continuing, said that there was nothing to show that the word "foreigner" referred to the British Government; besides there was nothing to shew that the foreigner had become hostile. He went a step further and said that there was nothing to indicate that official Englismen were meant.

In answer to Mr. Justice Heaton, he said that the charge was general but the numbers of the poems were specified in the sanction. He submitted that even if it were said that the British Government had become hostile it would not bring the Government into contempt as defined in section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code.

"FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE TIMES OF SHIVAJI."

Coming to the seventh poem, he said that the question to be decided was whether that poem referred to the times of Shivaji or to the present time. The title referred to the times of Shivaji. The accused was responsible for the publication in the form in which it was published. The heading of the poem could not be ignored as it had been by the Sessions Judge, who had said in his judgment that as the heading was not to be sung, the reader would not know what times it referred to. Mr. Baptista submitted that it was quite clear that the poem referred to the times of Shivaji.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: If the poem referred to the times of Shivaji, how did "new weapons" come in?

Mr. Baptista: By "new weapons," the writer means guns.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Was the gun a new invention then? You have only to read between the lines to find what the intention of the man was. There is a difference between recounting the history of Shivaji's time and writing a poem to be sung on a Ganpati festival in Shivaji's name referring to the present time. It is an admitted fact that the songs are intended to be sung at the Ganpati Mela.

Continuing his Lordship observed that in order to escape the clutches of law the author had written that preface. He, who could enter into the spirit of the poems, would know what it meant. The Ganpati Melas were a modern affair and did not exist, his Lordship said, in the times of Shivaji.

If the poem was merely a historical reference without any reference to the present time, then they would have to account for the word "Shiv" which meant "the God Shiv," or "Shivaji" or "Destroyer," and the Ganpati Melas. His Lordship thought that it had a substantial reference to the present time.

Mr. Baptista contended that the word "Shiv" here meant "Shivaji."

Mr. Justice Heaton: For what purpose are these poems written?

Mr. Baptista: The people would like to read the glorious deeds of their countrymen in the past. These poems may have been intended to serve that purpose.

In answer to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Baptista said that the poems were composed before the bomb appeared in India. The use of bombs was not known till 1908.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: I do not refer to the bombs. Would guerilla warfare not come in the category of the "new weapons."

Mr. Baptista:—Guerilla warfare was carried on in the times of Shivaji.

Continuing, he said that there was no direct appeal to any one or to the public to wage war. The writer wanted independence and he prayed to God Ganpati to give him that independance.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar:—Mr. Baptista, the words used are: "Be ready for war; prepare for war." That is an appeal to the people. It may be a direct or an indirect appeal, but the Court has to see what the intention of the writer was. The question is whether the writer intends that somebody should wage war. The "times of Shivaji" is merely a disguise to inspire his audience.

Mr. Baptista admitted that if that poem referred to the British Government, it would amount to sedition, but he contended that it would not be an incitement to wage war.

Coming to the next poem, "Who obtained independence without war?" he said that it expressed just the same views that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale held.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Mr. Baptista, why are you bringing in the name of that gentleman every now and then? His name or his views are not on the record and it is not fair to that gentleman, nor is it fair to the Court.

Mr. Baptista:—But, my Lord, that is a well-known fact.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar—No, that is not on the record and I do not wish to go beyond the record. Your utterances, Mr. Baptista, are also well-known and the Government Pleader will be able to use them more effectually. His remark does not come into the category of "taking judicial notice."

After dealing with all the poems the learned counsel said this was not one poem. Mr. Baptista next addressed the Court on the law relating to the charges and cited several Indian and English authorities. He submitted that instigation was quite different from intention. He also contended that 'abetment' as defined in Section 121 was quite distinct from 'abetment' as defined in the fifth chapter.

In conclusion he said there was no offence of abetment to wage war but he admitted that one of the poems was seditious. He submitted that there was nothing in the subsequent conduct of the accused except that he did not stop the sale of the book.

THE GOVERNMENT PLEADER'S REPLY.

The Government Pleader, in addressing the Court, said the whole question resolved itself into one of intention. The Court had to consider the intention of the writer and under Section 14 of the Evidence Act the Crown was entitled to refer to other poems to show the animus on the part of the writer. In support of his contention, the learned Pleader cited the case of Imperator vs. Tilak, reported in 22 Bombay. From the other parts of the publication, the learned Pleader submitted, the Court would find one dominating idea only and that was to secure independence and to subvert the Government and the methods to be adopted for redress of grievances not by petition to the authorities but by creating secret societies and by carrying on what is called guerilla warfare. The learned Pleader then pointed out a reference to the Bhagwad Gita made in one of the poems. In the same poem, the learned Pleader pointed out, the writer prayed for independence. In the second poem the writer appealed to the Aryans or Indians to bestir themselves, otherwise their land would be reduced to ashes. The third was a dialogue between Bal Shiwaji and his comrades in regard to planting the banner of independence. The deity was invoked and Shivaji advised them to take the sword. The learned Pleader observed that poem was one that would excite hatred in the minds of the young against the Government and incite them to obtain independence by sword and even by bloodshed. Throughout the poem much stress was laid on the word "black." The words in the poem did not refer to the past but they were held out as threats and warnings to the present rulers. After giving a warning to the present Government, the writer went further to warn the future Government. He submitted that the only object of the poem was to incite the natives of this country to drive away their foreign rulers across the sea. This poem, he admitted, did not fall under Section 121, but, he contended, it did fall under Section 124 A. In the next poem, he said, the writer intended to convey to his reader the subversion of the Government. By this the author intended to show that unless there was bloodshed and revolution there would be no independence.

The learned Pleader had not concluded his remarks when the Court rose for the day.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. W. E. Waite, Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, charged Rastomji Dossabhoy Surti, a clerk in the cash department of his office, with criminal breach of trust in respect of several sums of money. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. J. Modi, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, defended the accused. The charge against the accused was that it was his duty to receive, sums of money brought to him from the Executive Engineer's Department and to enter them in certain books and vouchers and that in his capacity as receiving clerk he had misappropriated sums of money of the agreggate amount of Rs. 1,224. Mr. Manekshaw Cowashaw Talyarkhan, Deputy Accountant, was the first witness examined. Accused pleaded guilty to all the charges and prayed for mercy. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

ROBBING THE HAJIS.

Inspector Carter charged Nildar Osman, a Mahomedan, with cheating Abdulla Shah Piran and three other Hajis in respect of Rs. 7-8. The charge against the accused was that on Sunday last he met Abdulla Shah outside a Mussafferkhana and asked him where he was going to. The complainant replied that he was going to purchase a ticket, whereupon the accused offered to get a ticket for him but added that he would require Rs. 1-8 more for some purpose. The four Hajis collected a sum of Rs. 7-8 between them and gave it to the accused, promising to pay him Rs. 10 more for each of the tickets when he brought them. The accused then went away, promising to return with the tickets on Tuesday. He, however, turned up a day earlier and asked to be paid the whole amount which he had been promised he would be given. The complainant refused to do so until he had been given the tickets, and also asked the accused to return him the money if he had not already bought the tickets. The accused replied that he would rather go to gaol than return the money. The complainant then reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty stating that the complainant asked him to take him to Mahim. He showed him the place and claimed annas eight from him in return for the trouble he had taken in taking him there. An altercation thereupon ensued as to the payment of the money, and hence, he said the false charge against him. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Inspector Barnes charged one Sanjiga Anmanna, a dhobi, with committing murder by causing the death of one Gopal Pandoo on the 5th of October last.

The case for the prosecution was that the body of the deceased was found lying with a fractured skull in a room on the ground floor of a house at Tara Naikeen's Wadi off Kolbhat Street. The accused was suspected of the murder, and was arrested.

His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

Superintendent Sloane charged (1) Panachand Sunderji, (2) Damoder Jayaram, (3) Tulsidas Sunderji, (4) Gokuldas Premji, (5) Dayal Hirji, (6) Oomersey Bhanji, (7) Maoji Haridas, (8) Pitamber Ranchod, (9) Hemchand Amirchand, (10) Vandrao Vithal, (11) Nanalal Chhagandas, (12) Rustomji Bemonji, (13) Ebrahim Abba, (14) Rustom Bomsu, (15) Behramji Bomanji, (16) Bomanji Shapurji, (17) Dhanjibhoy Behramji and (18) Keshavji Ramji, the first accused with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gambling.

Superintendent Sloane, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, with Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Pleader, defended accused Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7; and Mr. Dhondy, Pleader, defended accused Nos. 12, 15 and 16.

The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of information received, Inspector Guider and others raided a room in Bohra Bazaar Street, arrested the accused and seized certain books and papers, which showed that sums on sales of cotton was carried on in the room.

The charge against two of the accused was withdrawn. The first accused convicted and fined Rs. 250, with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 11 who was registering bete, was fined Rs. 50, No. 4 was given the benefit of doubt; and the rest of the accused were acquitted.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed (Chairman), and M. M. Fakir.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. S. A. Nathan (Chairman) and A. M. Kazizi, and Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 45 cases, many of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

MINOR DECORATIONS.

How a Traffic is Run in Them.

There is no tragedy without its attendant comedy and the execution of Ferrer has been followed by the return of Spanish decorations by at least one Frenchman and one Belgian. When we consider what a decoration, however insignificant, means to a Frenchman or a Belgian, it is evident that those self-denying individuals must have been suffering from a severe attack of hysteria at the moment. Even a minor decoration has an enormous value in the eyes of most people on the Continent, and the fact that it has generally been bestowed, not for any services rendered to the country which bestows it, but simply as the result of skilful intrigues or shameless begging, in no way detracts from its splendour. A foreign consul or mayor, or even more trifling dignitary without a ribbon in his buttonhole, is almost unthinkable; the uniform is incomplete, the broadcloth frockcoat almost indecent. At all costs the ribbon must be obtained, and as there are many decorations which are going remarkably cheap, a man with any sort of a position has no great difficulty in obtaining half a dozen if he really sets his mind to it.

There are three ways of obtaining a decoration. The first is to earn it by long service or some brilliant piece of work, from one's own or a friendly country. These decorations are really of value, and are hard to get, for their bestowal is jealously guarded, and when a man wears one of them he has a right to be proud of himself, and to value the little button which shows that he is better than his fellows. The second sort of decoration is a compliment bestowed for some minor service to a country or to a Sovereign; it stands in the relation of a tip, and where a porter would receive sixpence, the station-master or superintendent receives a fifth-class of a minor Order. It is also useful for mayors interpreters, and such like, and its buttonholes are usually ladled out in large numbers whenever a potentate travels abroad. It also is more or less earned, and confers some sort of honorific distinction upon its wearer. Not a very great one, but still a distinction of a sort. The third sort of decoration is the lowest class of the most minor decoration. It is of no value at all except perhaps as an ornament since it is usually to be had for the asking and the services for which it is given are purely imaginary. Orders are not given by a Sovereign or at least only nominally by him. They are obtained through the medium of underlings of Embassies and Foreign Offices and are usually worn by juniors to be promptly discarded when something better comes within reach. Of course to some they are the highest form of distinction obtainable and by them they are greatly treasured. They have their uses their value is exactly known and the services for which they are given are accurately gauged. They may frequently be recognised by the audacity with which they imitate the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour. They are usually the least honoured decorations of small Oriental potentates or of minor South American Republics.

There is a regular traffic in these decorations, which is quite cynical and unabashed. When a young Attache or Vice-Consul of some European State gets his first appointment he at once sets to work to see how he can add to his decorations, and corresponds with his friends who, like him, have just left the school for young diplomats and have taken up their first posts, to see if he can negotiate an exchange. There was once a young Vice-Consul of the Republic of Andora, who was sent to the Principality of Marsovia. He had not been long in his new post, when he received letters from friends at the Courts of the King of Barataria and of the Sultan of Koodoo, asking him to procure them the Order of Marsovia, whatever it might be, and promising in exchange the decoration of the Giglio of Barataria and of the Camelopard of Koodoo. He joyfully set to work to pull the strings, and to get three Marsovian buttonholes, one for himself, and one for each of his friends in exchange for their decorations. But he found to his great chagrin that the Principality of Marsovia was not sufficiently civilised to have an Order of the kind in question, and all his efforts to procure even the lowest grade of the one Order which the country boasted met with ignominious failure. The ribbon was actually reserved for those who had done some service to the Prince. He and his friends therefore had to go buttonless as far as Marsovia was concerned, and he had to remain cursing his ill-luck in being appointed to such a backward State. Since his time, however, the deficiency has been rectified.

Often in the Levant a Consul, usually of some quite unimportant Power, may be seen with his breast covered with orders, every one of which he has asked for, generally without even having been to the countries which presented them to him. And yet to each one of these States he is officially supposed to have rendered services of some sort and to have done something deserving of reward. The thing, however, deceives no one, and is not expected to deceive anyone. Every country has one or more orders which it is a real honour to win and wear and most have decorations of which exactly the opposite can be said. There is no pretence and no make-believe about it all and a much-be-ribboned official once confessed that he would willingly exchange his whole chestful for one English order. Let us hope that the Spanish orders sent back by the sensitive French and Belgians were of this sort.—The "Globe."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanno Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th November 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ..	10	8	25 a.m.	5	42
Teheran ..	10	6	5 a.m.	1	45
Suez	10	2	20 p.m.	...	30

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakin, Kassala without additional charge (10-7-09).

Chinese Administration notifies that Traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09).

Turkish Route Right (10-11-09).

Bhamo route to China Right (10-11-09).

GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA.

The Earl of Ronaldshay at the Authors' Club.

THE Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., was the principal guests on October 18 at the dinner which the Authors' Club held to inaugurate an extension of premises at Waitehall Court.

Lord Ronaldshay, in reply to the toast of his health, said that he was fully conscious of the responsibility placed on him in asking him to open a discussion on "The Call of the East" in the presence of so distinguished a company of writers. He did so not without some misgivings as to the wisdom of the choice which he had been permitted to make. He was not unmindful of the scornful derision to which the penetrating pen of Kipling was able to subject that unfortunate individual, Paget, M.P. (Laughter.) He did not know whether there were many there who saw the East from that point of view; if so they would smile pityingly, but he hoped indulgently, at the enthusiastic idealism of one who had been permitted by circumstances to taste the delights of Eastern travel without having to swallow the bitter dregs which too often lurked at the bottom of the draught of those who drank, not at their own discretion, but at the bidding of a relentless fate. The call of the East had long existed and persisted; it was not always seductive, perhaps, but it was always insistent, and a moment's reflection would be sufficient to show that the call of the East had been one of the governing factors in the making of modern history. An ever-growing and unbroken and ever-swelling volume of traders, soldiers, and sailors had poured out of Europe into Asia, attracted irresistibly by her vast shores. States and kings had been driven willingly and unwillingly in the wake of individual pioneers. Nations had risen and fallen on the tide of the Eastern sea. Portugal, France, and Great Britain had been carried to the highest pinnacles of their greatness on the crest of an Asian wave. A vast army of travellers and students had been drawn by the fascinating fields of Eastern study and research. The shifting of the centre of gravity from the West to the East, if in itself remarkable, was as a matter of fact neither inexplicable nor unnatural. The very vastness and variety of the countries of the East had endowed the continent of Asia with an infinite and inexhaustible charm. Philosopher, historian, traveller, politician, artist, and diplomatist would find within the boundaries of the Asian continent ample scope for the exercise of their activities. In the world of thought and metaphysics the highest and purest aspirations of humanity had been born in the minds of the men of the devout and contemplative East. Her contributions to literature had provided world monuments of the varied genius of her people. The chronicles of her kings provided some of the most enchanting pages of world history. In the fascinating field of archæology the sand-strewn wastes of Assyria and Chaldea and the jungle-covered cities had yielded a rich store from the treasure house of the past.

"Has not the call of the East some special significance for us as members of the British race?" asked Lord Ronaldshay, in conclusion. "I think it has. For us, surely, there can be no more engrossing chapter in history than that which unfolds before the reader the dazzling panorama of events by which the irresistible force of a stern and virile character involuntarily but inevitably raised up the magnificent fabric of Western sovereignty upon the dying embers of the gorgeous empires of the East. 'The English did not calculate the conquest of the Indies,' writes Emerson, 'it fell to their character.' No desire for conquest governed the policy of Great Britain in her dealings with the Eastern world. Rather were her statesmen actuated by an extreme distaste for acquiring further territories with their accompanying burden of fresh ties and new responsibilities. The interest of England in India began in trade and ended, in spite of herself, in empire. Never was so gorgeous a possession trust upon so unwilling a recipient. The vast ambitions and soaring schemes of other Powers crumbled to dust half realised before 'the prolific energy and powers of a free and united people unscourged by invasion; made self-reliant and resourceful became accustomed to think and to act for themselves.' For a century Portugal held undisputed sway over the rich commerce of the East by right of might which her supremacy at sea had given her. With the wane of Portuguese and Spanish power arose in quick succession the twin stars of France and Holland, and for a brief and breathless moment the whole Continent of India vibrated beneath the touch of the dramatic figure of Dupleix. But the sea power of each in turn was hurried and broken by the hardy mariners of England, while in India itself the little band of self-reliant and determined traders held grimly and doggedly to their own, producing the men when the moment came—Clive, Hastings, Napier—who want their own way, and under a storm of protest the Government at home laid firm the foundations of future empire. Nothing could stay the extension of the Company's territories, and at last, when the whirlwind of the great Mutiny had swept over India and spent itself, the magnificent conception of the Indian Empire, with its immense responsibilities and its tremendous power for shaping the destinies of Asia dawned faintly on the minds of England's statesmen, and the possessions of the 'Honourable East India Company' became thenceforward the most splendid appanage of the Imperial Crown. A new era had dawned; the spirit of empire in its purest and highest form lit the imagination and governed the action of the long line of Indian Viceroys and officials; whose reward for years of devoted service and strenuous endeavour is to be found in the knowledge that there is graven in living letters across the field of their labour this pregnant sentence of Carlyle: 'A Pagan Empire of force displaced by a nobler supremacy'—that of justice, order, and peace. (Cheers.) For the history of India tells how kingdom warred ceaselessly with kingdom and how century after century left her an easy prey to invasion and conquest from without because torn by discension within; it tells, too, how the advent of a strong ruling power from without was alone able to give to her the blessings of order and peace by governing with a firm hand and a detached impartiality the many races congregated upon her soil. The strong arm of Great Britain picked up the scattered threads of the Indian fabric, and if the fires of war licked fiercely from time to time along the wild and passionate Indian border lands peace was maintained within. 'For a longer period than was ever known in your land before,' runs a significent sentence in the famous Proclamation of King Edward of Nov. 2, 1908, 'you have escaped the dire calamities of war within your borders.' Internal peace has been unbroken.' Such has been the achievement of Great Britain in India. The student of Indian affairs, however, will not have failed to observe that her very success has resulted in bringing to life new problems well calculated to tax to the utmost during the coming years the resources of British statesmanship. Great Britain has given to the peoples of India peace: peace has allowed leisure for thought—and not always profitable thought. And she has endeavoured to clothe Eastern minds with Western ideas. Education, it was finally decided, was to be of an exclusively European type; the literature of India was to give place to the English classics. The Indian student of to-day soaks a mind ill-adapted to such treatment with the philosophy of Herbert Spencer and the ideas of John Stuart Mill. Discontent with the existing order of things has been the outstanding result. (Cheers.) Moreover, external forces have been at work which have added fuel to an already glowing fire. The dawn of the twentieth century witnessed the rapid growth of new forces throughout the East—forces generated by the clash of the cold, calculating, logical brain of the West, with the introspective and contemplative mind of the East. The rising storm broke over the plains of Manchuria, and with the triumph of the Eastern Power the whole continent of Asia writhed under the supremacy of Europe. It was not to be expected that India would escape the quickening of the pulse which set in throughout the continent, nor were expectations disappointed. As is invariably the case under such circumstances, growing ambition and quickening aspiration bred violence. The Indian National Congress became permeated with extremists, sedition was widely preached by the native Press, and anarchy broke out like a pisonous fester in many parts of the country. (Cheers.) We find ourselves, then, Great at the opening of a new chapter in the history of Britain in India. What the end of the chapter may be no man can fortell. This only is certain, that the problem with which Great Britain is now confronted—the problem that is, of the future relations between the rulers and the ruled—is one which must call for the exercise of all those attributes of British character which have made our country great, and, indeed, one, which raising as it does in its widest application, the whole question of the future relations between East and West, must in its solution profoundly affect the course of history during the century that lies before us." (Cheers).

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LATEST MODE FOR THE AUTUMN.

Just at the present moment, writes a London correspondent, some very chic gowns and charming hats, specially designed for autumn and early winter are to be found in the salons of a famous firm in New Bond-street. A novel and graceful gown is carried out in ninon, richly embossed with velvet flowers, and chosen in a beautiful shade of dark emerald green. The draperies of the skirt are finished with a broad border of mirror velvet woven in one with the ninon, and in the same shade of green. To complete the gown there is a Russian coat of black silk net, adorned with an elaborate design of black silk embroidery. The upper part of the coat is arranged with a trimming of green lace embroidered with gold, and finished with long tassels of green and gold silk cord. The close-fitting sleeves are of the green ninon embossed with velvet flowers. With this gown there goes a most becoming hat made entirely in black velvet, and turned up sharply on one side, where it is finished with a tall brush aigrette, rising out of an ornament in oxidised silver galon, set with large green stones, and finished with a loop of narrow silver ribbon.

APRICOT SATIN.

A charming tea-gown, which might quite well be worn as an evening dress on quiet occasions, is of apricot satin, very soft and bright, arranged with a bodice which fits quite closely to the figure, and shows the newly-revived and normal position of the waist. The shoulders are draped with satin veiled with very fine gold and silver lace, while the upper part of the skirt is almost entirely covered with a tunic of white silk net. A wide flounce of gold and silver lace borders the hem, and underneath the white net tunic there is a folded, sash of soft apricot satin, tied with long ends on either side.

LA FRILEUSE.

Another very novel gown severely mediæval in design, is known as "La Frileuse," and should prove indeed a boon to chilly mortals, since the long cuirass bodice, or "justaucorps," is made in a thick golden yellow camel's-hair cloth, and arranged over a petticoat of rich velvet, chosen in a dark shade of chestnut brown. The cuirass bodice fits smoothly to the figure in front, while at the back it is arranged with large eyelet holes, through which a heavy silk cord is laced, and so serves as a fastening. The sleeves are laced in the same way along the outer arm, and at the throat there is a small round chemisette of ivory net. An evening gown of very fine white silk lace looks lovely, covered almost entirely with an embroidery worked in silver bugles, and arranged on the bodice with a wonderful garniture of pearls, steel, and silver, set with large baroque pearls, faintly tinged with blue. The long sleeves to the wrist are of white silk net, sown closely with tiny diamonds.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Nov. 12.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday morning brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Andrew, Maj F A
Andrew, Mrs F A
Anderson, Mr J M
Brotherton, Miss M
Bateman-Champain, Capt
Counsell, Miss B M
Crosthwaite, Miss E
Darlington, Lt J V C
Dely, Lt C D
De Montmorency, Hon Kathleen
Darlington, Miss
Fraser, Mr W A R
George-Leguino, Mr R and Mrs
Hardinge, Miss
Hope, Miss E
Kelly, Maj G H F
Kingsford, Mr D H Mrs and child
Kully, Mr G L and Mrs
Loveridge, Miss
Main-waring, Lt G
McDonald, Lt W
Macfarlane, Miss
Nicholson, Mr R W S
Payne, Mrs
Shipp, Mr R G and Mrs
Scales, Mr J V and Mrs
Steele, Mr O H E
Weatbrook, Mrs J D
Webster, Mr J R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Auley, Mr F
Acland, Mr H E P
Annesley, Capt the Hon
Arnhold, Mr
Baldwin, Capt H C
Bridge, Lt R
Bonsfield, Maj
Buckland, Mr and Mrs P L
Beadle, Mr and Mrs R D
Bell, Dr N H
Baynes, Lt Col C
Barnwell, Miss
Black, Revd James
Burnett, Mr A
Barnard, Mr C H
Bowick, Mr R M
Brough, Miss
Baynes, Mr G
Bruce, Capt and Mrs J
Chisty, Hon Mr Justice
Caitty, Mrs
Cuming, Capt R and Mrs
Carr, Lt J C
Charney, Mr and Mrs G
Coetlogan, Revd O
Claridge, Capt P S
Christie, Mrs
Chamier, Mr and child
Capper, Maj R S
Capper, Mrs
Comte de Madre
Clibborn, Lt Col and Mrs
Drew, Maj I M
Duxbury, Mr and Mrs J R
DeCrespigny, Lt H E
Dorn, Lt C B
Dog, Mr S R
Dunsmuir, Mr H E
Earle, Capt R G
Fisher, Capt R A
Fletcher, Mr Justice
Farrell, Lt C V
Fowke, Mr F M
Grant, Capt W H
Greatwood, Capt W
Gregory, Maj C L and Mrs
Gordon, Capt G S
Glenby, Mr S A
Gray, Capt E St Clare
Gardiner, Mr H H
Hancock, Col F H
Hewett, Lt G
Hope, Capt A V
Harley, Mr J G
Hutchinson, Capt C A
Hunt, Capt R F
Holmwood, Mrs
Hunt, Mr F A
Hill, Mr and Mrs W E
Hasan, Mrs
Hill, Mrs Ronald and infant
Hodgson, Mr R C
Herbert, Egan, Mr V
Hall, Miss W
Hopkinson, Mr C A
Holmwood, Hon Mr Justice
Irons, Capt T T
Johnstone Smith, Lt C A and Mrs
Jones, Mr H H
Johnson, Mrs S
Kemball, Mr H L
Kent, Mr and Mrs
Lambert, Capt W J
Leslie, Mr F N
Lincoln, Mr F
Larmour, Hon F A
Lall, Mr T
MacDonald, Mr F W
Maclean, Mr

BY THE WAY.

PROFESSOR LOMBROSO.

It was said of the late Professor Lombroso that his most profound psychological researches were those treating of the sentiments most foreign to his own character. He analysed all the evil and vicious passions of man, all the most monstrous perversities of moral feeling, with a surprising profundity, revealing the savage bestiality which still lies concealed in the criminal. Yet personally he was the mildest of men, and the basis of his character was a child-like ingenuousness. He had many childish habits, was fond of scampering through fields like a boy, delighted in watching fireworks, and so forth. And yet this was the man who was the terrible analyst of the most savage human passions, and who for forty years had been living in contact with wild beasts in human form.

"PELLAGRIC MADNESS."

Before he became a criminologist, Professor Lombroso distinguished himself by making a very important discovery. The problem which he set himself was to ascertain the cause of the "pellagric madness," which was a veritable scourge among the peasants, but was not found among the artisans of the towns. He demonstrated, by experiments on animals, that it was due to their habit of musty maize. A toxic substance isolated from bad maize injected into animals produced, he found, all the symptoms of pellagric madness. That point settled, he set to work to get a law passed prohibiting the use of rotton maize. In this he succeeded, although it took him ten years to do it.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S BIBLE.

An interesting literary relic which will shortly appear for sale at Sotheby's is Charlotte Bronte's Bible, issued by Robert Barker in 1612, bound in old calf. It contains an original autograph inscription on the flyleaf preceding the first chapter of Genesis, as follows: "Charlotte Bronte, Haworth, April 31st, 1834." In a letter the present owner states that "Charlotte Bronte got the volume from the Bland family, whose names occur in the book. She gave it to the late Mr. William Green, on condition that he never parted with it so long as he lived; which promise he kept, altough he had a big price offered for it."

THE FATES OF DERBY WINNERS.

St. Blaise, who won the Derby of 1883 and has just died across the Atlantic, has had a longer and more peaceful life than most winners of the "Blue Riband." Kisber and Lord Lyon were also long livers, for they both ended their days at the ripe equine age of twenty-five—the former in Hungary and the latter at home, with the help of a friendly bullet. George Frederick's career closed in blindness on a Canadian farm, in his twenty-fifth year; Favonius saw only nine years of life, and Cremorne fourteen. Blue Gown, winner of the 1868 Derby, died young and tragically in mid-Atlantic; a fate which was shared by Kingcraft. Silvio broke a leg in his sixteenth year and was shot; Hermit lived to a good old age, and his skeleton perpetuates his fame; and Amato found an honourable resting-place in the grounds of Lord Rosebery's beautiful seat at Epsom.

A THEORY OF AVIATION.

Apropos of aviation, which never ceases to be popular, a correspondent points out that the subject was discussed by that great eighteenth-century wit, Abbe Galiani, in a letter to Madame d'Epinay. "I think," wrote the sagacious ecclesiastic, "that it will be perfectly possible to fly in the air if only a sufficiently powerful spring can be invented. A man I calculate, would require wings measuring eighty feet from tip to tip. An engine, weighing as much as a man, with a man seated on it would need wings of 160 feet from tip to tip." It is not recorded, however, that there was any attempt to manufacture the machine which the Abbe proposed.

HANDEL AT EDGWARE.

The interesting associations of Middlesex are many, and a host of these are recalled by Mr. Walter Jerrold in "Highways and Byways of Middlesex," just published by Messrs. Macmillan. We are reminded, for instance, that it was at a smithy on the west side of the village street of Edgware that Handel, having taken shelter from a shower, heard William Powell, the blacksmith, whose performance inspired the "Harmonious Blacksmith." Handel was director of music at the adjoining mansion of Canons and was for three years, chapel-master, and the organ on which he played—restored and enlarged—is still in use. While at Edgware Handel also composed his oratorio of "Esther, his "Acis and Galatea, a series of twelve grand anthems, and two Te Deums. Powell is buried at Whitchurch, on the other side of the village, and a tomb stone was erected to his memory by music-lovers about forty years ago.

DOLLIS HILL AND Mr. GLADSTONE.

When Lord Aberdeen was at Dollis Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, it will be remembered, were frequent visitors. It was when there that he was wont to attend the services at Willesden Parish Church, "until such crowds watched his arrival and departure that he took to attending the more retired little church of Neasdencum-Kingsbury." Lord Aberdeen has told how, when the houseparty were probably conversing on the lawn, it would be discovered that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone had slipped away to evening service—"great care being taken to avoid attracting any attention to his proceeding, partly in order to avoid interrupting the social converse that was going on and also to avoid the natural purpose of the host and hostess to provide a carriage." The place has now been turned into a beautiful "Gladstone Park."

JOHN GILPIN AND THE BELL.

The Lamps and Edmonton come in for notice, as well as the Bell of John Gilpin fame. The Bell, Mr Jerrold says, is still to be seen at Edmonton at the corner of Gilpin-grove but it has no semblance to the old inn of Cowper time from which Mrs. Gilpin watched her spouse gallop past to Ware. The modern Bell, he adds, has nothing to suggest its tradition beyond a pictorial representation of the famous rider high on its corner front. A local legend alleges that Cowper's Bell may have been the Angel, once known as the Blue Bell, but the poem itself, Mr. Jerrold points out, certainly suggests that if Cowper was familiar with the topography of Edmonton, he must have had in mind some inn on the further side of the "Wash" where the road forded the Angel Brook or River.

LALEHAM AND THE ARNOLDS.

Laleham, associated with the Arnolds, is described by Mr. Jerrold as "small old-fashioned rambling village, little of which is to be seen from the river, though it is growing in that direction by the building of ugly villa additions. The old part, with its twisting roads about the church, is a pleasant and attractive place; a typical Thames-side centre unspoiled by growth." The central part of Laleham, we are further told, has probably changed but little since Thomas Arnold resided there "taking private pupils and forming the theories which were afterwards carried out in a more conspicuous field" at Rugby. Matthew Arnold's tree-shaded grave lies to the south-east of the church, and, visiting it in 1890, Mr. William Watson wrote his poem to Arnold's memory, "No trodden pathway among the neighbouring graves," according to Mr. Jerrold, "suggests that there are many pilgrims to the last resting-place of the apostle of sweetness and light." Mr. Jerrold's book, it may be added, is admirably illustrated by Mr. Hugh Thomson, and is altogether a worthy addition to a very excellent series.

JOE PULLEN'S TREE.

Oxonians of many generations have known "Joe Pullen's Tree." It stood just off the main road from Oxford to Headington, and near it could be had one of the most beautiful views of the dreaming spires and rounded domes of the city—a view painted by Turner. Recently there only remained a decrepit fragment, kept together by brickwork, of the once mighty bole of the great tree, and even this has now vanished completely, for the tree was set on fire the other morning—apparently by some senseless practical joker—and was soon reduced to a few charred ashes. Who, it is often asked in Oxford was Joe Pullen? And the usual answer is based on the statement of the eighteenth century antiquarian Hearne, who says that he was a member of Magdalen Hall, and used to walk to the tree, which he had planted, and back again, once, and sometimes twice a day, in half an hour. Hearne's statement has, however, often been questioned.

MEN AND MATTERS.

CARD PARTIES.

London enjoys its winter season in no half-hearted manner. Bond Street says a correspondent is alive with its busy shoppers smart weddings are frequent, dinners and parties are many, and as we are a gregarious race, an excuse is found for much cheery entertaining. Cards and racing seem ever with us; indeed, the latter points the moral of the autumn drama at Drury Lane. Card parties are arranged to suit the tastes of our various sets and circles. A smart woman usually gives what is known as a "little dinner"; no one but "bridgites," or "puzzle fiends," are invited, and play is apt to go on into the small hours of the morning. On such occasions, dinner is at eight, and supper is served about midnight. Tea has now become a solid repast, and makes an event of the afternoon. This is partly caused by the extreme lateness of dinner; but, at any rate, such things as poached and hard-boiled eggs, ham toast, ham and bacon sand wiches, and caviare sandwiches are often provided. And these, of course, in addition to the ordinary tea-food. A tray with wine, liqueurs, brandy, and whisky finds a place in most cardrooms; and some women seem unable to resist these fiery refreshments. To my mind, a social crusade against spirits and liqueurs, drunk in the afternoon, would be far more to the point than the orthodox attack on bridge, week ends, and the money spent on dress and diamonds. In a word, from October onwards the society world frivols in this lively manner, and contrives to forget the rain and mud, gloom and greyness of our London autumn and winter.

A MUSICAL DUCHESS.

Evelyn Duchess of Wellington often plays the part of fairy godmother to young or poor musicians. Music is her chief interest, but she also writes well, and cares much for art, history, and old associations. As proof of this, she published, not many years ago a superbly illustrated work on the art and historical collections at Apsley House, the town house, of the Dukes of Wellington. Her marriage with the late Duke—known to his friends as "Spurgeon"—took place on account of her lameness not in church but in the drawing-room of her early home Temple House Great Marlow. She bears the Welsh name of Gwenfra which is also owned by her niece and godchild, Miss Gwenfra Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hwfa Williams. Evelyn Duchess of Wellington has remarried and she now lives in an old home said to date from the days of King John, Wonston, in Hampshire.

A WEALTHY PEER.

Lord Ashton who has presented Lancaster with a town hall costing £120,000, has refused the mayoralty of the town, the corporation's offer to erect a statue to his honour in the town hall, and the honorary freedom of the borough, merely contenting himself with the councillers' resolutions of gratitude. Lancaster, near which Ashton Hall is situated, has had much to thank Lord Ashton for in the way of municipal benefactions. Among them are a colossal statue of Queen Victoria designed by Mr. Belcher, R.A., and new municipal buildings costing £100,000. Lord Ashton is one of the wealthiest men in the Peerage, deriving an immense income, reputed to be £250,000 a year from the carpet and linoleum works established by his father at Lancaster.

NEW CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

One of the recommendations of the scheme of reforms which it is proposed to introduce into the British Consular Service has been given effect by the appointment of an Englishman to the post of Consul-General at Berlin. Hitherto the duties of the position have been carried out by Germans who were willing to serve in an honorary capacity on account of the prestige associated with the post. A further compensation to the title-loving Teuton was that, sooner or later, an English knighthood was conferred upon the incumbent of the office. The new Consul-General, Mr. H. C. Boyle, displaces Herr Von Schwabach, who is a partner in the well-known financial house of Messrs. Bleichroeder. Mr. Harry Boyle is well known in Anglo-Egyptian circles, for he was Consul and Oriental Secretary under Lord Cromer's administration in Egypt. He is a fine Arabic scholar, and necessarily by reason of his duties in Cairo a thorough master of French and German. Mr. Boyle has many years experience of the Consular Service, but as one of Lord Cromer's men his official life has been associated with Egyptian more than European affairs. The transference from Cairo to Berlin is by nature of an experiment, and will be watched with interest.

LADY MAUD BARRETT.

Lady Maud Barrett who has just joined one of the strictest Roman Catholic orders in Belgium is not far off six feet in height and is fair with a pleasing expression and a taking manner. For years past, she rarely went into Society and her chief interest centred in working amongst girls employed in business. She has not hastily decided on the irrevocable step she took the other day, as it has been in her mind since she became a Roman Catholic. Lady Maud was still in her twenties when she married to late Mr. Henry J. Barrett, who had passed his sixtieth birthday, and who proposed to her no fewer than three times. He had amassed a fortune, partly as a dentist, and the marriage was a singularly happy one, Lady Maud being devoted to her husband and her country home. Her only sister Lady Ellen Lambart, is also of a serious turn of mind.

A POPULAR DIPLOMAT.

Mr. J. Ridgely Carter, First Secretary at the American Embassy, who has been appointed to be United States Minister in the Balkans, is as popular in London as he is in his own country. A native of Maryland, Mr. Carter early made up his mind to become a diplomatist, and to that end he studied international law and foreign languages with keen enthusiasm. In 1894 he was appointed secretary to Mr. Bayard, then Minister in England, and later on he became first secretary at the American Embassy in London. While he is recognised as a first-class diplomatist in official circles, it is his love of sport and dancing that has made him so much sought after in London Society. As a golfer, he is well known, and he is said to be among the best men dancers of the day. Mrs. Ridgely Carter was a Miss Alice Morgan, and is quite as popular as her husband; she is distantly related to Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

A WONDERFUL PRESIDENT.

President Diaz, of Mexico, who was visited the other day by Mr. Taft, is one of the most remarkable of living rulers. His father was an innkeeper, and the President is of mixed Spanish and Italian blood. His rise to fame was as remarkable as it was rapid, and it would be difficult to estimate the good that he has done for Mexico. Although he is an autocrat of autocrats, he is very democratic, and is immensely popular among his people. He is eighty years old, but no one would think it to look at him and he is still as vigorous and as hard as worker as most men half his age. It is practically due to President Diaz that Mexico has now an efficient railway system, and he has also done a great deal for the spread of education.

SET A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF.

One of the President's most wily moves was the establishment of a force of mounted police. He made the pay so liberal that hundreds of bandits were led to enlist. These men had formerly been the terror of Mexico, but a good, regular salary induced them to hunt down their former comrades, and in this way the hordes of armed and roving desperadoes were practically exterminated. Thus it is that, while in years gone by Mexico was forbidden ground to the tourist it is now yearly visited by hundreds of travellers and the prosperity of the country has been accordingly increased.

THE KAISER'S BARBER.

There is one man in Germany who invariably accompanies the Emperor wherever he goes whatever the occasion. His name is Francois Haby, his Majesty's barber, the man who has made the fortune of caricaturists in two hemispheres by inventing for his Imperial master the upturned moustaches made famous by the Kaiser. Once, however, his Majesty in his search for absolute privacy, even relinquished the services of his Figaro. This was during his visit to England in 1907. But Herr Haby was spared the pain of seeing another take his place for the Emperor used a safety razor and shaved himself throughout his stay.

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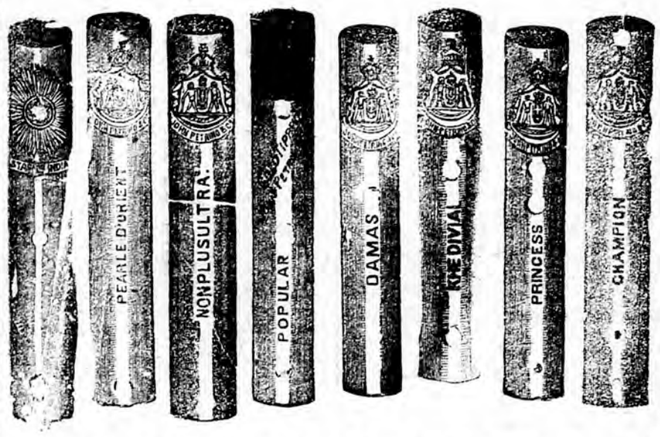

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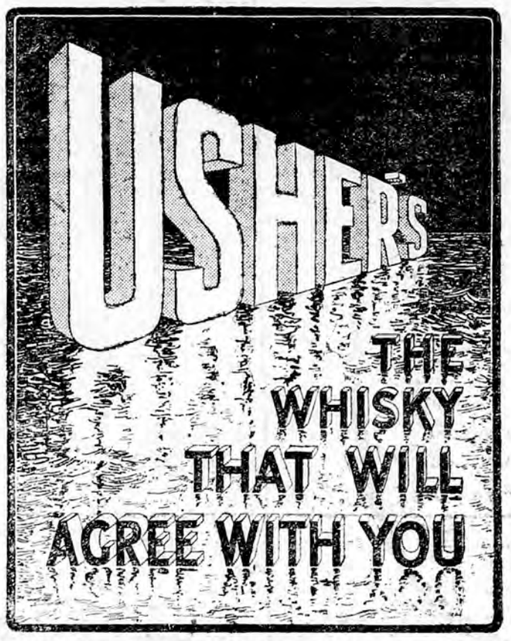

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X 42898	Two Eyes of Grey.		
X 42899	Come down, Miranda.	Mr. Stanley Kirkby.	(With Orchestra).
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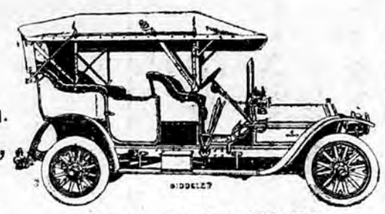

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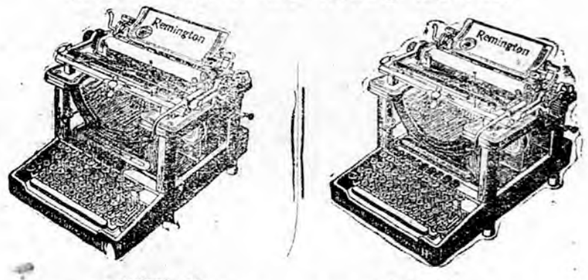

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